

New Cards for the New Deal

Labor and Business Propose Recovery Measures as Ickes Board Recommends Lasting Program of Public Works and Use of Resources

TWO important side-issues occupied President Roosevelt last week. One was his plan to "take the profit out of war" (see page 7). The second was the Attorney General's conference on crime, which attracted hundreds of experts on the subject to Washington.



Wide World

Charles G. Dawes

The effectiveness of law-enforcement officers, the President said, "has, unfortunately, been impaired because of inadequate organization, unscientific administration and lack of public support and understanding," as well as by "the lack of facilities for training skilled men for the work of detection, apprehension, and prosecution of accused persons." He asked the crime conference to devise "a constructive program of action" to overcome these obstacles.

The conference responded with a long string of recommendations. It urged that an educational center, or "West Point," be created in Washington to train the country's police. It asked the States to coordinate their anticrime drives by means of interstate agreements. It suggested improvements in court procedure to prevent defendants from dodging through loopholes, and requested State Legislatures to put these improvements into effect. It condemned lynching, "lawyer-criminals," politicians who protect criminals and press accounts which glorify crime.

But, however important they may be, war profits and crime are not the Administration's principal problems. Its principal problems are, first, how to encourage business expansion and, secondly, how to increase the economic security of the average American.

Obviously, these two problems are connected, not only with each other, but with the farm problem as well.

President Roosevelt stressed this fact in a message delivered by telephone from the White House to the Nashville convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Despite the drought, he said, farm income is about a billion dollars greater this year than last, and he added: "All of us would



Acme

Lewis W. Douglas

like to see an even larger increase in 1935, but we know that this can not come unless, in the first place, industrial production increases sufficiently to expand the market for farm products; unless, in the second place, more of our export trade is paid for by increased imports, and unless, in the third place, agriculture continues to adjust its total production to the market that actually exists." Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, made similar points in his annual report. "When the industrial production and pay-rolls are increased," he wrote, "the industrial popu-

lation is in a position to buy more food at parity prices."

Compilation of voting in the South on retention of the Bankhead Act showed that cotton-growers were ten to one in favor of continued government control of production in 1935.

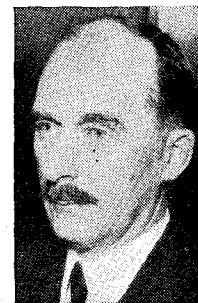
Many authorities believe that the key to industrial expansion lies in the durable-goods industries, and this belief found place in a number of public statements last week.

Durable goods are goods that last—machinery, locomotives, furniture and so on—and they are given that name to distinguish them from consumer goods—soap, shoes, and all the rest—which are quickly used up.

Last week Col. Leonard P. Ayres, economist and Vice President of the Cleveland Trust Company, declared that "the great unsolved problem of the depression is that of the unemployment among the makers of durable goods." An enormous potential demand for these goods exists to-day, he said, and he made three recommendations in the interest of converting it into an actual demand. First, he advised, abandon the National Industrial Recovery Act, substituting "much greater freedom in profit and price competition." Secondly, take steps toward a balanced budget based on sound money. Finally, liberalize the law regulating the issuance of securities.

Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget, also saw a huge dammed-up demand for consumer goods and also thought that balancing the budget would help to free it. He advised that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Civilian Conservation Corps be discontinued, that no further appropriations be made for public works and that relief costs be cut through a "means test" requiring the needy to prove their need.

Agreeing with these men that postponed demands for durable goods have now piled into a towering accumulation, Charles G. Dawes, former Vice President, questioned their argument that what the Government did about it would prove all-important. When the average man is struggling out of



Wide World

Col. Leonard P. Ayres

A Review of 1934

The next issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 29, will contain absorbing and authoritative reviews of the year which is drawing to a close. In addition to a general review of broad scope, each of the several departments will devote a considerable space to an annual summing up of events in its own field.

Thumb-nail personality sketches of the ten outstanding men and women of the year, selected for THE DIGEST by more than 200 newspaper editors throughout the country, will also be carried.



Lonesome, as Usual

—Shafer in the Cincinnati Times-Star

a depression, Mr. Dawes declared, he postpones purchasing durable goods.

Mr. Dawes predicted that the rush would take place next June or July, and that that time would mark the beginning of a full year of business prosperity. "The normal course of recovery involving mass action is not determined by human reasoning but by human nature," he said.

Yet, according to David Lawrence, Washington correspondent, "Such optimism as prevails to-day about the upswing for 1935, especially in the durable-goods industries, arises from a conviction that the Administration will see in the durable-goods situation an opportunity to put virtually all the unemployed to work and thus gradually cut down the relief bill of the nation."

The Administration has already seen possibilities in the situation. James A. Moffett, Federal Housing Administrator, has tackled it by asking industry to replace and modernize equipment and so launch a widespread spending program.

Meanwhile, and closely connected with business expansion, there remains the problem of making life a little more secure, economically, for both the employed and the unemployed. Two boards appointed by the President have devised recommendations to assist both classes.

The National Resources Board, of which Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes is Chairman, this week recommended to the President a lasting recovery program of public works and use of land, water, and mineral assets based on an exhaustive inventory. The total capital outlay involved for the ten-year period, 1935 to 1944, is estimated at approximately \$24,000,000,000. The Advisory Council to the Committee on Economic Security proposed a Federal-State unemployment insurance program, with the imposition of a 3 per cent. tax on pay-rolls beginning in 1936.

As the Business Conference for Recovery at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia,

began its consideration of unemployment relief, labor disputes, and the NRA, the Labor Advisory Board in Washington urged amendments to make the codification of industry permanent and compulsory, assuring labor a full share in economic democracy.

Both the employed and the unemployed also are considered in the legislative program which the American Federation of Labor will submit to the Congress which convenes January 3. The A. F. of L. not only demands unemployment insurance and old-age pensions; it likewise demands the thirty-hour week, which many business leaders flatly oppose.

"Labor is firmly convinced that the thirty-hour-week bill is necessary to economic recovery and essential as a practical remedy for unemployment," says the A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. also struck another militant note during the week when it determined to withdraw from the agreement arranged last March to govern labor relations in the automobile industry.

This agreement was drawn up under the supervision of President Roosevelt. It created a National Automobile Labor Board, headed by Dr. Leo Wolman, and provided for proportional representation of all groups of workers in collective bargaining with employers. Organized labor prefers the system of majority rule, under which the collective-bargaining agents chosen in a plant election represent all the employees, and not merely those who vote for them.

In the midst of these developments. December 15—war-debt day—came and went and nothing much happened. Aside from arrears, war debtors were scheduled to pay the United States some \$150,000,000 on December 15, but only Finland, which owed about \$230,000, paid up.

Americans did not seem surprised, or even much interested. Perhaps this is because they long ago abandoned hope of



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The Annual Miracle

—Orr in the Syracuse Post-Standard



The Great Protector

—Kirby in the New York World-Telegram

collecting the war debts. Perhaps it is because they are concerned with more momentous public questions.

Because of their bearing on one of these questions—that of increasing the welfare of the average citizen—figures made public by the Bureau of Internal Revenue have inspired many newspaper editorials recently.

The figures showed that in 1933, the first year of the Roosevelt Administration, the net income of corporations increased by 35 per cent. as compared with 1932. At the same time, the number of individuals with incomes of \$25,000 or more increased also. On the other hand, the number of individuals with incomes of less than \$25,000 was smaller in 1933 than in 1932.

Champions of the New Deal explained the figures. Naturally, they said, improved business would show results in the higher income brackets first. The figures for 1934, they intimated, would show benefits seeping down into lower brackets. But some newspaper editors had explanations of their own.

"The Roosevelt New Deal has made the rich richer and the poor poorer," declared the Communist New York *Daily Worker*. "It has effected a ruthless redistribution of the national income in favor of the handful of Wall Street capitalist parasites who dominate the country through their monopoly grip on industry."

The Philadelphia *Record* remarked: "These are 1933 figures, but mounting corporation profits and lack of substantial wage-increases this year would indicate that the trend is still continuing. Concentration of purchasing power and maldistribution of the national income continue under the New Deal as under the old."

And to the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "The fact that last year 300,000 persons were required to pay more than 75 per cent. of all the income taxes collected is pretty fair evidence that the rich in this matter, at least, are not permitted to escape the obligations of wealth."

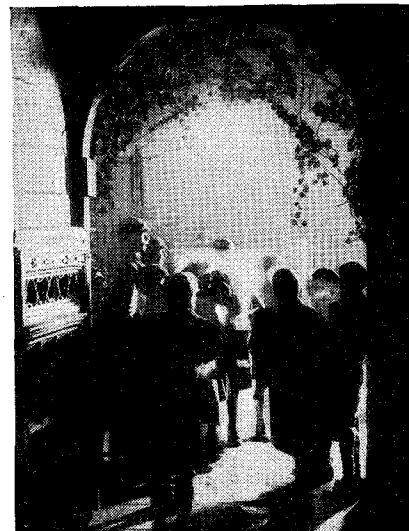
Christmas in Foreign Lands



Keystone

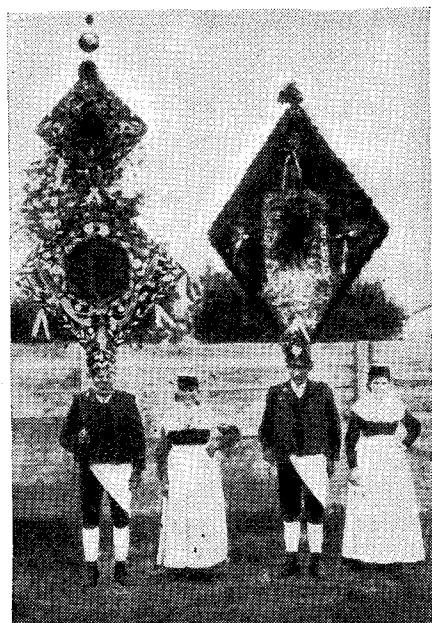


Ewing Galloway

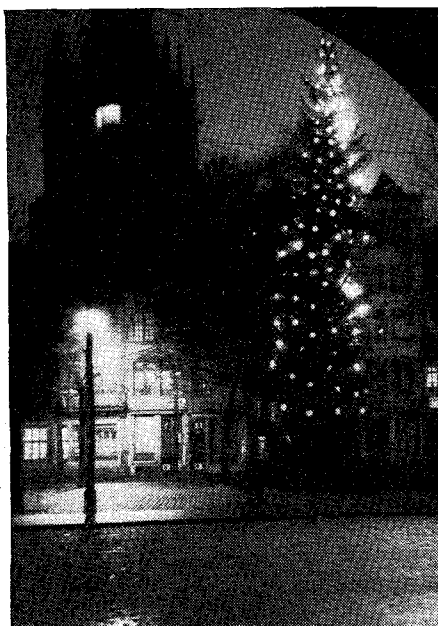


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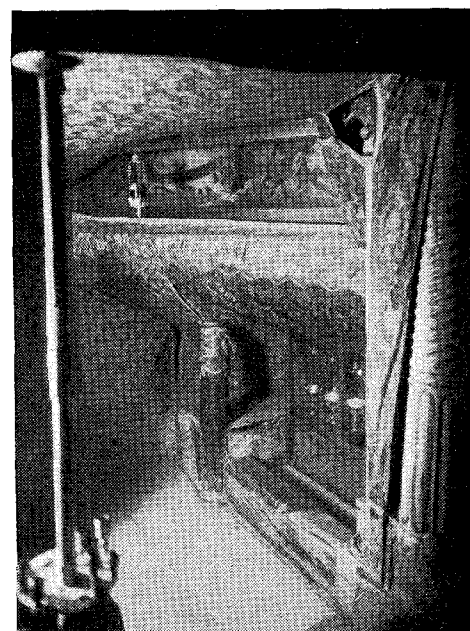
(Left to right) Bringing in the Yule log in Merrie England; children in the American Mission School at Ningpo, China, making Christmas decorations; and boys of the St. Clement Danes choir, London, singing Christmas carols



Publishers Photo Service



Publishers Photo Service



Publishers Photo Service

(Left to right) In the Austrian Tyrol the villagers go about the streets on Christmas Eve dressed in quaint costumes; a Christmas tree in the public square, Cologne, Germany; and the Manger in the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem



Keystone



Publishers Photo Service

(Left to right) Pupils of a Scottish school in a suburb of London testing—and tasting—the Christmas pudding during the annual mixing ceremony; and Santa Claus presenting toys to the children of a town in Czechoslovakia

Doctor Takes Holiday From His "Quints"

Practitioner From Ontario Backwoods Who Brought Five Dionnes Into World Finds America "Wonderful" in Four-Day Visit



© International

Al Smith shows Doctor Dafoe the sights of New York from the top of the Empire State Building

Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe's four-day holiday from his little practise in the Ontario backwoods netted him some wonderful experience. For the first time in his life he saw a negro baby, elephants, lions, tigers, whales, big snakes; talked to the President of the United States and the President's mother, spellbound 3,000 people into breathless silence, viewed New York's famous skyline, rode in its subways, ventured into a night-club, made a trip in an air-plane, wore dinner-clothes for the first time, and talked to Al Smith on top of the world's highest building. That's just a partial list of the things he did, heard, saw.

After it all, the Canadian country doctor was ready to go back to his practise in Callander and vicinity, where he administers to 3,500 people scattered over a territory of 400 square miles and delivers more babies than a dozen ordinary practitioners. All the time he talked and answered questions about babies, especially the Dionne "quintuplets," as Al Smith called them, or the "quints" as the good doctor sometimes speaks of his little charges.

Talk With the President

He talked about them to the President, to the President's mother, to Cardinal Hayes, to Eddie Bourne, mate of the ferry-boat *Knickerbocker*, who rushed up and exploded, "wonderful job, Doc. Got ten of my own at home, and I know how it is." Babies, babies, it was all about babies, even whale babies, in the preserved remains of which in the Museum of Natural History the doctor was interested.

Did the sixty-four-inch doctor get tired of all this shop-talk about babies, their diet and care? Not a bit. All the interviewers and listeners could see that his heart was in that little hospital in the Canadian backwoods with its sixty pounds of babies—the best-known five little girls in all the world. He loves them so much, said the doctor, his brown eyes shining, that he doesn't know which he loves best—Yvonne, Annette, Cécile, Emilie, or Marie.

He took back to each of them a scapular medal, presented by Cardinal Hayes, who also asked after their mother, Mrs. Olive Dionne. Some interviewers seemed to forget that she played an important part in the miracle which made Doctor Dafoe famous and brought him to the United States.

When the diminutive doctor, in a new blue suit, stepped off the train in New York, his hosts placed him in a big black limousine which almost hid him from view. Motorcycles roared ahead to make way. People gaped. It didn't feaze the doctor.

He is used to hurry and bustle, tho it isn't quite so noisy. It was like that the whole time of his visit—one thing after another. They took him out into the bay to see the city's sky-line. "Wonderful," he said quietly. "Just about what I thought it would be." On the ferry it developed that it was his "first ride on a big boat."

There are no subways in Callander, of course, and when, at the bidding of photographers, he clung to a strap in his first ride, he remarked that it was "convenient."

"Wonderful" was about as far as Doctor Dafoe went.

"I pull teeth, and I look after babies," he said. "When I think people are going to die, I make out their wills. When there is danger of a new-born baby dying before a priest can arrive, I baptize it."

After he had knocked around New York a bit, Doctor Dafoe took an air-plane to Washington to see the President.

When he emerged from his chat with the President, the visitor was asked what they talked about. "Babies," said Doctor Dafoe. When, later, he met Mrs. James Roosevelt in New York, he said to her quite simply: "I enjoyed the visit with your son. He is a fine man, a human man."

"I think he is very human, too," replied Mrs. Roosevelt, all smiles.

The doctor's last visit was to the Bronx Zoo. He tarried outside one of the lions' cages. A tawny monster roared. "That," he said, "is a swell-looking lion."

Labor Board's Stand Defies Newspapers on Jurisdiction

Unless by December 22 the San Francisco *Call-Bulletin* has reinstated Dean S. Jennings, rewrite man, or told the National Labor Relations Board why he resigned last spring, the newspaper faces Federal enforcement action. Indications were that William Randolph Hearst, owner, would ignore the board's reaffirmation last week of its decision that the paper had impeded organization for collective bargaining, thereby inviting removal of the Blue Eagle and a court test of Section 7-A of the NIRA.

When members of the newspaper publishers' code committee gathered in New York on Monday at the call of Howard Davis, chairman, they did not talk about Jennings. They talked about jurisdiction, interpretation, and freedom of the press.

Simultaneously the Newspaper Industrial Board was meeting in another part of the city to consider charges against *Il Progreso Italo-Americano* and *The Staten Island Advance* of discrimination against employees for Newspaper Guild activity. It is this board, and not the NLRB, which should have full jurisdiction in the Jennings case and any other disputes arising out of the code, the publishers insist. The NLRB admits that view as a general policy, but does not consider itself obliged to refuse jurisdiction, pointing out that it did not consider the NIB suitably constituted to deal with complaints involving editorial employees at the time the Jennings case was brought up. To recognize the NLRB even as an appellate court means to the publishers modification of their code in violation of its unique "consent" clause.

Indirectly, the NLRB reaffirmation accused Donald R. Richberg, Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, of "torturing the meaning of plain language" in making the word "may" in the Executive Order creating the board mean "shall." In its broader aspects, the board considers itself "not merely a tribunal for the disposition of 7-A complaints arising in industries having no special industrial board but, what is more important, it is to serve as a coordinating body charged to promote uniformity of administration and interpretation in the various boards and agencies dealing with 7-A cases."

Encouraged by the NLRB support of its case, the American Newspaper Guild moved to clear the way for reentering the hearing on editorial wages and hours which was adjourned for two weeks after representatives of the Guild had walked out in protest over NRA "interference." Its officers sent a letter to Mr. Richberg demanding that he explain what went on between the Monday evening, when the first ruling was made, and the Tuesday evening, when the case was ordered reopened.

Mr. Richberg informed *THE LITERARY DIGEST* that his position had been officially stated to the NLRB and that he had "declined to enter into a controversial correspondence with the Newspaper Guild."

The President's Declaration Against War Profits

Nation's Press in General Approves His Appointment of an Executive Committee, Headed By Bernard M. Baruch, to Prepare Legislation for Submission to Congress

"THE time has come to take the profit out of war," said President Roosevelt last week as he named an executive committee, headed by Bernard M. Baruch, to prepare legislation for that purpose. His action brought immediate and bitter retorts from the Senate Munitions Committee, headed by Senator Gerald P. Nye, Progressive Republican of North Dakota, which has been exposing the ramifications of the munitions business, ranging from evidence of bribery to enormous war profits.

Senator Nye declared that the President's action was an attempt to "check and halt" the committee's investigation. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, warned against "sidetracking" the investigation. Reassurances from the Administration that the Baruch group was purely advisory, and would seek the assistance of leaders in Congress, were received skeptically, press reports said, by the Senators who have been pressing the munitions inquiry.

An inkling of what the new committee may try to accomplish is revealed by a speech made last summer by Mr. Baruch, once Chairman of President Wilson's War Industries Board. He said that war profits should be restricted to the average for the preceding three years.

Members of Baruch Board

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former National Recovery Administrator, is a member of the Baruch committee, and other members are: Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; George H. Dern, Secretary of War; Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army; Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, and George N. Peek, special adviser to the President on foreign trade.

The following editorial excerpts indicate the reaction of the press to the appointment of the Baruch committee:

Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune (Ind. Dem.)—The President shows an inclination to monopolize all prerogatives of Congress. Senator Nye is getting the facts, getting them while Roosevelt played with big navy crowd. What then is back of the President's solo act? Nye is doing a good job, perhaps too good.



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(Left to right) Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Bernard M. Baruch, and Edward F. McGrady

Milwaukee Journal (Ind.)—President Roosevelt is not stopping the Senate investigation. He wants the fullest possible study. . . . Without the President's help, the Nye committee's investigation is almost certain to end as have thousands of other Congressional investigations. . . . In a voluminous report stored away in pigeon holes to gather dust through the years.

Baltimore Sun (Ind. Dem.)—It does seem rather unusual for the President to choose this particular moment to announce that he would have legislation drawn up to deal with this question. After all, the Senate, in accordance with the Constitutional duties, has been inquiring into the same general subject with the avowed purpose of preparing whatever legislation may be found necessary.

Kansas City Star (Ind.)—The experience of B. M. Baruch, former head of the War Industries Board, should be of especial value in the drafting of new legislation to "take the profit out of war."

Springfield Republican (Ind.)—The public, undoubtedly, wishes the Senate investigation to go on without obstruction or embarrassment. If there is any industry under the sun that is "touched with a public interest," it is the manufacture of the weapons of war.

Albany Knickerbocker Press (Ind. Rep.)—There must be universal hope that the enterprise to "take the profit out of war" will gain impetus, rather than be retarded, by revelations brought out by the Senate committee headed by Mr. Nye.

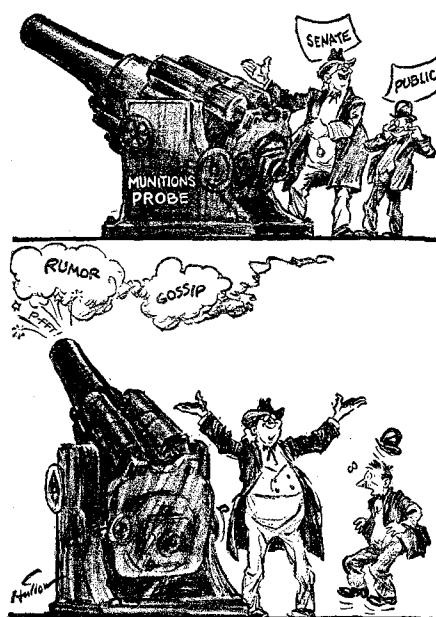
Dallas Morning News (Ind. Dem.)—Baruch is the best qualified man in America to speak on this subject, if experience means anything. The President's action in turning to him to draft the new program should dispel any doubt of the President's sincerity that may have been raised by Senator Nye.

Portland Oregonian (Ind. Rep.)—What is needed is not a no-profit war but no war at all. It would be a grave mistake for the American people to be lulled into a sense of security by legislation against profits, much as such legislation is needed.

St. Paul Pioneer Press (Ind.)—The experience and knowledge of Bernard Baruch and General Johnson in this field are so outstanding, that their summons by the President is entirely natural and should be welcomed by the Nye committee as a contribution to the end which they also seek.

Hartford Times (Ind. Dem.)—If business is strangled during war time, if private capital can not make savings and earn profits, then upon what can government levy tolerably for necessary taxation? Confiscation destroys private capital. Somewhere between the plans of enthusiastic theorists and the practical allowance for a measurable approach to "business as usual" lies the sound policy.

Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger (Ind.)—It is in time of peace that plans must be made, not only for the mobilization of fighting forces but also for the mobilization of factories and shipyards, of munition-plants and food distributors and labor and banks and multifarious governmental agencies. This is what "taking the profit out of war" means to the men who for years have been working on the problem.



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The Let Down

—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer

Following Through With the News

President's Travels: As "a traveling President," Franklin D. Roosevelt ranks second to William H. Taft, who led them all. Mr. Roosevelt brought his total mileage for the year to 22,968 with his recent return to Washington from a vacation in Georgia. This excludes voyages on the Potomac and automobile trips. He has made nine trips, aggregating 130 days' absence from Washington. President Taft averaged 28,639 miles a year during his four years in the White House. Woodrow Wilson's total during two terms was but 87,400; Calvin Coolidge's, in six years, 44,386.

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Hungarian Miners: The Hungarian miners who staged a "suicide strike" for four days in a mine before their demands for a forty-three cents difference in wages were met are enjoying a temporary improvement in conditions but their future is uncertain. Early dispatches telling of the strike placed their number at 1,200, but the actual count was 960—most of them heads of large families. They struck when it was announced that their extra winter allowance was to be reduced from \$4.93 to \$4.50. Now it has been doubled, and a coal order from the Hungarian Government will give them two more working days a month. But their situation still is precarious, due, in large measure, to the fact that shipments of coal which formerly went to Yugoslavia as reparations have ceased.

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Smith Appointed: Alfred E. Smith was appointed Chairman of the new Legion of Decency Council of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York by Cardinal Hayes. The Council will advise the clergy of the archdiocese in the campaign against indecent motion-pictures.

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Aids Paralysis Victim: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, as the country's outstanding woman of the year, received the Gimbel award of \$1,000 at a meeting in Philadelphia. She turned the money over to the City Director of Public Health to send a child victim of infantile paralysis to Warm Springs, Georgia, for treatment.

* * * *

Search Abandoned: Search for Flight Lieut. Charles T. P. Ulm, George Littlejohn, copilot, and J. L. Skilling, navigator, who were forced down at sea in a flight from California to the Hawaiian Islands, was abandoned as hopeless.

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Italo-Abyssinian Quarrel: In a formal report to the League of Nations the Italian Government on Sunday refused arbitration of the quarrel between Italy and Abyssinia over clashes between Italian and Abyssinian troops. Instead, the Italian Government demanded an apology from the Abyssinian Government.

Rescue-Ships Battle Icy Hurricane

Seventeen Men Lost in Heroic Fight Against Storm, When Ascania and Belgian Freighter Go to Assistance of British Collier

Oil on the waters brought death to men it was intended to save in another stirring story of the sea carried over ships' radios last week. Rescued in an icy hurricane which left their vessel an Atlantic derelict, nine survivors were brought to New York by one rescue-ship and two were on their way to Antwerp on another. Seventeen men were lost in a day-long battle against the storm.

The last ship to clear before ice closed the port for the season, the British collier *Usworth* left Montreal on December 3. Heavy seas first damaged her rudder and then broke a hole in her side. Ten days out and 850 miles off the coast of Newfoundland, she was forced to send out an SOS call. The distress signals were picked up by the Belgian freighter *Jean Jadot* which arrived alongside in darkness too impenetrable to permit assistance. At dawn the Cunard White Star liner *Ascania* arrived at the scene.

During intervals when the *Usworth* was not hidden from view by mountainous seas and hail squalls, the crew of the rescue ships could see that the life-boats had been washed away from the *Usworth's* davits before there had been a chance to use them. Water poured into the holds through a shattered hatch and the ship was listing badly to port. The *Usworth's* crew, worn out by long hours of battling the storm, were too feeble to cast out lines.

Oil Spread on Sea

Both the *Jean Jadot* and the *Ascania* spread a covering of oil on the waves from their bunkers. While the two ships steamed around, the *Ascania* made two futile attempts to fire a rocket-line across. Altho their own ship was in imminent danger because the cargo of heavy machinery had shifted, the crew of the *Jean Jadot* finally managed to get a life-boat next to the *Usworth* after Captain Reed, her master, had realized that the twenty-five-degree list made efforts to keep her afloat useless.

Fourteen of the *Usworth* crew hurled themselves into the sea and were hauled into the life-boat, only to be dumped out again when the boat smashed against the side of the *Jean Jadot*. Too weak and numbed by the icy water to hold the life-lines thrown to them, choking and gasping in the oil-coated waves, all but two, including two of the rescuers manning the life-boat, were drowned.

The *Ascania* then launched a life-boat which struggled toward the foundering craft. Safety almost within their grasp, two men and a ship's boy leaped too soon and were swept away to their death. The nine left aboard joined hands and jumped when the life-boat was lifted on the crest of a roller as close as it could safely come.

Some landed in the boat, one striking with such force that he broke the leg of a member of the *Ascania's* crew. Others were pulled from the water. They crouched in the bottom of the boat almost unconscious from exposure and were finally hauled aboard the *Ascania*. One man barely escaped drowning when he fell between the life-boat and the Cunarder.

Still rolling and pitching heavily, the two rescue-ships parted in opposite directions, leaving the *Usworth*, an unmanned and drifting hulk.

Canada's Need of a New Deal

W. O. Herridge, Canadian Minister at Washington, surprised members of the Canadian Club at Ottawa last week by declaring that the time had come for a new deal in Canada.

"Had I the power," he said, "I would throw over our economic system in a flash if I thought there was a better one available."

Near him, at the table when he was speaking, sat his brother-in-law, Prime Minister Richard B. Bennett, and also Sir Robert Borden and W. L. Mackenzie King, former Prime Ministers of Canada.

If increased consumption demanded increased production, Mr. Herridge asked, and if increased production required concentration of business, and if concentration of business interfered with the old competitive system, did it follow that certain classes of the community should suffer and that other classes should prosper unless or until the system were changed?

He admitted it was not improbable that he would be censured for such outright remarks. Some of the "system's myrmidons," he thought, would charge him with lese-majesty. But, he added, there was "nothing sacred about the economic system except the welfare of the people."

Neutrality Plan Proposed

A comprehensive plan which includes recommendations for revising the traditional American attitude on "freedom of the seas" and insistence on neutral rights in order to remove as many as possible of the causes of friction which involved the United States and belligerents prior to the period of American participation in the World War, is being submitted to the President by the State Department with recommendations for Congressional legislation.

The plan is said to invest the President with broad discretionary powers to be exercised when other great Powers go to war, and might mean that American ships trading with belligerents would not have the protection of the American Navy.

Topics of the Day

Best-Dressed Women And Views of Cynics

Each year Paris dress-makers enlighten public opinion by drawing up lists of the best-dressed women in the world. American women on the lists this year include Mrs. Harrison Williams of New York, the actresses Tallulah Bankhead and Ina Claire, Mrs. Eleanor Patterson of Washington, and many another.

The dressmakers say that each of the women on one representative list, which includes women from all over the world, spend about \$50,000 a year on clothes. They add, however, that sheer wealth alone is not enough to win a woman a place on their lists. She must have charm, too, they say, and beauty, and vivacity, and personality, and even brains.

There are scoffers, however, who take a cynical attitude toward this statement. They say that a woman could look like a junkyard and still lead the dressmakers' lists if only she spent money enough in their shops. It's money that turns the trick, they say; a woman who spends a great deal of money on Parisian clothes automatically is discovered to possess beauty, and vivacity, and personality, and even brains.

Of course, little attention is paid to these cynics, who pretend to see a commercial element in the non-commercial business of selling clothes. Their silly statements simply go to show that some people are never satisfied unless they are impugning motives.

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What is Newspaper? Brisbane Defines It

What, fundamentally, is a newspaper? Everyone knows what it is, more or less vaguely, but who can put his ideas on the subject into prose so simple, accurate, and graphic that everyone can understand it?

Well, Arthur Brisbane can, for one. A newspaper, he says, "is a second-hand." "On the face of your watch there are three hands. There is the slow hour-hand—you can not see it move. That is history written a long time after. Then, there is the rapidly moving minute-hand. You can not see that move, altho if you watch, you see the change of its position, and that is the making of law and the other minor things that make it up. Then there is the second-hand. The part that the second-hand plays in time the newspaper plays in the history of events."

Mr. Brisbane made his analysis at a luncheon celebrating his seventieth birthday anniversary and his completion of fifty-one years in journalism. In a congratulatory telegram read at the celebration, President Roosevelt said that the famous Hearst columnist had "simplified the interpretation of news for many millions of people" and that "none of these

millions was ever at a loss to understand exactly what you meant." That the President's opinions were justified, Mr. Brisbane's remarks on the nature of the newspaper will show.

* * * *

Perhaps Her Tongue Will Be More Deadly

New York's Police Department apparently has been deeply impressed by the effectiveness of the Federal Government's war on crime—so much so, in fact, that for the first time in history all women members of the force will be required to carry .32-caliber revolvers in their pocketbooks by order of Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine.

Moreover, all members of the force, including men and women, must report for shooting practise once every three weeks instead of three times a year as the men have done heretofore.

There are 155 women members of New York's Police Department, but until the new order was issued not more than two or three carried anything more menacing than the traditional weapons of the so-called weaker sex: seductive charm and sharp tongues. Perhaps, despite the Commissioner, these will still prove the more deadly.

* * * *

Convicted Murderers Tire Waiting for Death

While there's life there's hope is the grim conviction of murderers condemned to death, and so their lawyers and friends usually make every effort to obtain postponements of the hour of their execution. Not so in Yugoslavia, at least in the case of the two brothers Draxin sentenced at Belgrade to be hanged for the murder of a physician.

For eight days after their conviction and sentence each of them had a condemned man's "last breakfast" twice a day, the jailer thinking each meal would be their last. The men stood it stoically at first, but began to crack under the shadow of the noose.

Their joint protest, in which their attorney stressed legal arguments, brought to light the fact that the official Yugoslav executioner had been so overburdened with work in other parts of the country that he had not been able to get around to hanging the petitioners. Their lawyer asked that their sentences be commuted on the ground that the brothers already had been punished sufficiently through "dangling day after day under the gallows, without actually dying."

The plea for clemency in this case may suggest a new line of argument for lawyers in the United States where so often convicted murderers have been held in the death-house for months pending reconsideration of their sentences.

Dawes's Prophecy of Coming Prosperity

Former Vice President Charles G.

Dawes is a brave man. He predicts that the depression will be vanquished by June or July and calls his statement a "definite prophecy."

By next June or July, he says, there should be "the beginning of the great sustained demand for durable goods due to the accumulation for five years of postponed demands, and this time should also mark the commencement of the year of full business prosperity."

In the days when the depression was young, there was no lack of cheerful prophecies of that sort. In fact, statesmen and business men made them by the score, vying with one another in optimism. What happened thereafter everyone knows. One by one the prophecies went sour—eventually their curdled remains were collected into that amusing book called "Oh Yeah?"—and the prophets went into the silences. When they began to emerge again, most of them conditioned their predictions with so many "ifs" and "buts" that no one knew what they meant.

Mr. Dawes knows all this as well as anyone else. If he ventures a definite prophecy in spite of it, he must feel pretty sure he's right. And maybe he is. Some prophet of prosperity is bound to be sooner or later.

* * * *

Depressing Item For the Brewers

American brewers turned up one more depressing item when they read in the papers that beer and ale would not be served any more in the Harvard College undergraduate dining-halls for lack of business. From January 1 to October 31 of the current year only 27,000 bottles of beer had been sold there.

This is only one cause for tears among the brewers, however, because, as Henry L. Mencken, the beer-specialist of Baltimore, points out, the per capita consumption of malt liquors is still hardly more than a third of what it was in 1909-13. There is so little call for strong beers that most of the brewers are holding their alcoholic content down to 3.6 per cent.

Statisticians have been quick to declare that this is the result of unnecessarily heavy taxation which has made it impossible for the retailer to sell a decent schooner of beer for a nickel. With the downward revision of taxes on beer, brewers hope for a demand that will approximate the supply of their product.

It is also possible that at Harvard and perhaps elsewhere students are becoming a bit bored with drinking now that it is no longer the romantic and surreptitious business it was during the Volstead era.

They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Delia J. Akeley, African explorer and collector of animals for museums, is now fifty-nine years old. But she still hopes to make another trip to Africa, which would be her fifth since 1905. She once led her own expedition to the heart of that Continent with no white companions. On her last trip, in



Keystone

1930, she lived for months among the pygmies. These people are the least understood of the African tribes, Mrs. Akeley said, ridiculing the idea that they are backward by comparison with the others. She blamed writers who visit Africa for only a few weeks for creating many of the false impressions held in this country. Today, in her quiet New York studio-apartment, Mrs. Akeley is working on a book on monkeys.

Willis H. Carrier, a pioneer in the now thriving industry of air-conditioning, began his technical career with the determination to find out the precise mechanism by which water evaporates. In 1911 he published his results, establishing the theory now accepted as to the evaporation of moisture, which is of fundamental importance to refrigeration-engineers and air-conditioners. In recognition of his research and development work in air-conditioning, he recently received the Medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for 1934.



Vincente Minnelli began his career at the age of three, touring in the Middle West as a child actor. At fourteen he abandoned the theater because he was eager for an education, and worked days, studied nights. At twenty he directed several successful theatrical productions in Chicago, and six years later was made



Art Director of Radio City Music Hall, largest motion-picture theater in the world. He succeeded Robert Edmond Jones, and now has the difficult job of designing new stage-sets and costumes for the entire cast every week. Mr. Minnelli has never taken an art-lesson. It is his ambition to see the American theater break away from the old conservative forms borrowed from Europe and develop a character of its own. His chief hobby is music, his favorite sport is swimming.

Columnists

As They See Themselves



H. I. (Harry Irving) Phillips—I became a columnist by the overnight route. One afternoon on the old New York *Globe* I was a copy-reader; the following noon I discovered a column by me on the editorial page. I had written it between copy-readings and left it on the city editor's desk with a signature and a prayer. Yes, Virginia, there was a Santa Claus!

With the sale of *The Globe* I joined *The Sun*.

My first job was as police reporter on the New Haven *Register* where the hours were eight to four and the salaries from four to eight. My original "ambish" was to be a cartoonist. I did cartoons for the home-town paper on the side. They made me managing editor to stop me from drawing cartoons. I developed a burning ambition to become one of the great New York editors. Getting a job with that in mind, I found I was the 5,678th from the left—the one with the celluloid collar and big ears. That's how the column idea came along. It's my idea of a swell job. It gives me plenty of time for my chief hobbies, boating, golfing, and worrying.

Count Robert van der Straten Ponthoz, the new Belgian Ambassador to the United States, is one of Belgium's most distinguished diplomats. He comes here from Copenhagen, where he has served as Minister to Denmark. He was born in 1879 and studied law, political science, and history. He has served at diplomatic posts in Bern (Switzerland), Paris, Madrid, and Buenos Aires.



Wide World

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, is a stocky man of sixty-one, quiet-spoken, but incisive and convincing. Rated as a labor conservative, he has fought hard against labor rackets, and is pressing Administration suggestions for an industrial truce. After his graduation from high school in Boston, he joined the Web Pressmen's Union, later became its President, served two terms in Boston's City Council, and one in the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1929, while trying to organize the textile workers in Elizabethton, Tennessee, he was seized with three others by a gang of men, taken into the woods and warned at gunpoint to get out of the State. He immediately returned to town and continued his campaign. Mr. McGrady was a bulwark of strength in putting through labor provisions of the industrial codes.



Acme

Fay Templeton, known to tens of thousands of playgoers, has been on the stage for nearly sixty-five of her sixty-nine years. She was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, on Christmas Day, 1865, and first appeared on the stage before she was four. A portly comedienne, she has recently been on tour with "Robert," after a long run in New York, and, as a veteran trouper, finds the one-night stands stimulating. One of the famous shows in which she played was George M. Cohan's "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway." She also played with Weber and Fields, but perhaps her best-known rôle was *Little Buttercup* in "Pinafore."



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What's the Name, Please?

Clothier—Philadelphia merchant—not *clothe-ye*, but *clo'thi-er*, three syllables.

Cresap—Chicago merchant—nearly rimes with *dress-up*, stressing first syllable.

Filene—Boston merchant—not *fy'-leen*, but *fil-ee'*; not *file*, but *fill*.

Knudsen—automobile maker—not *nudd* nor *k'nud*, but *nude: nude'-sen*.

Oimoen—champion ski-jumper (p. 35)—quite easy: *oy-moyn*.

Zworykin—televisionist (p. 16)—just as spelled: *zwoy'y-kin*.

—Frank H. Vizetelly.

At the Observation Post

The First Great National Conference on Crime Should Help, But No Remedies Will Be Efficacious Without an Exorcism of That "Cynic Devil" in the American Blood

WHOEVER heard of another nation holding a crime conference? Yet to solve a problem it is necessary first to face it with complete candor. For this reason, if for no other, one should congratulate the country on its first great national conference on crime. Here was frank acknowledgment of a condition which has long cried aloud for the utmost official recognition and the freest possible discussion of its causes and remedies. It now has both, and for this boon we can well afford to ignore the pharisaical slurs that must be our portion abroad.

The conference, of course, has not solved the problem. Whatever concrete measures emerge from its deliberations, its one great contribution will remain the concentration of national attention on the subject. This was evidently the idea in the President's mind when he told the gathering:

"It is your positive duty to keep before the country the facts in regard to crime as a whole—great crimes, lesser crimes and little crimes—to build up a body of public opinion, which I regret to be compelled to say, is not in this day and age sufficiently active or alive to the situation in which we find ourselves."

What is that situation? Briefly put, it is this: the United States to-day leads all other modern nations in the extent and lawlessness of its underworld. Why should this be so? Alas! to this question no simple answer is possible, as we learned from the thousand-and-one explanations and recommendations advanced before the crime conference.

Prohibition and Crime

It used to be considered, while the Eighteenth Amendment was the law of the land and when the marked prevalence of crime in this country first began creeping into the national consciousness, that prohibition was its parent. That excuse has gone, tho not entirely. Prohibition, with its invitation to easy money through violations was undoubtedly an enormous aggravation of the disease. And with its sudden removal it has left its heritage of banditry. Indeed, the prediction was freely made that after repeal not less but more crime would result, from the deprivation of a livelihood to which the organized underworld had become accustomed. But, thanks in part to the relentless war of the Department of Justice on the worst gangs, and in part, too, unfortunately, to the survival of bootlegging on an unexpected scale, this prediction has failed of fulfilment. For the first half of 1934 the figures of the Depart-



Get Going!

—Pease in the Newark Evening News

ment of Justice show an actual diminution of crime, small, to be sure, but encouraging.

However, it was forty years ago that Kipling sang of the "cynic devil" in the blood of the American:

That bids him flout the Law he makes.
That bids him make the Law he flouts.

As a foreigner he saw clearly then the peculiar attitude toward the law that has always obtained in this country, the deep disrespect for it that causes us on the one hand to disobey it and on the other hand to pass more of it than we can possibly obey. National Prohibition did not create our disrespect for law. Rather our disrespect for law created National Prohibition.

This disrespect, if we can agree with James Truslow Adams, had its inception during early colonial times in the incessant quarrels that went on between the colonial governors appointed by the crown and the legislatures elected by the people. The one would decree one thing, the other another and often a contrary thing, until in the confusion, lasting for generations, the citizen came to regard himself as his own best lawmaker. In this tradition, we are urged to believe, lies the tap-root of the situation to which the President referred.

It found a fertile soil under frontier conditions, and the frontier has been with us either as an actual experience or as a condition of mind until very recent years. It found encouragement in our form of government, itself a product of that distrust of the Executive conceived during those formative

years of resistance to the minions of the crown. Our forty-eight State legislatures, and even Congress, have continued to defy executive control in grinding out laws irresponsibly, while the judiciary, made elective in the great majority of States, has been divorced from both.

Add to all this the strong habit of local autonomy throughout the land with its intercommunal feuds and jealousies and it becomes easy to understand how politically our law-ridden lawlessness was permitted to flourish.

But even so it might well have succumbed over the years to the natural pressure for security and the good life of an intelligent and peace-loving people, had not the industrial revolution supervened. With its sequence of inventions this revolution has transformed the agrarian country of great distances for which our forefathers devised their political and social harness into a compact industrial nation. It has enormously increased the range and facilities of

the criminal, it has disintegrated the home, weakened very materially the influence of the church and at the same time brought us a huge horde of alien immigrants.

Now, it is not true, as so great a body of opinion has been insisting for years, that most of our criminals are immigrants. The Wickersham Commission discovered that the contrary was true, namely, that immigrants accounted for only a minor percentage of the prison population. What the Commission did not go on to ascertain was the proportion in this population of the native-born of foreign parents. Every indication prompts the notion that this proportion is very high.

The American Environment

Hence a confirmation of the theory that it is the American environment which must be held responsible—the American environment of traditional disrespect for the law working, in this instance, on raw material huddled together in large town slums, contemptuous of its alien parentage and home ties and not yet possessed of the pride of nationality which has proved a saving grace for older stocks.

As for remedies, the crime conference has listed a number all of which should prove helpful. But none of these measures nor all of them put together will accomplish better than superficial results without an exorcism of that "cynic devil" in the national blood.

W. M. H.

News and Comment From the National Capital

Capitol Hill Shows That It Still Insists Upon Its Own Organization of Congress by Assuring the Election of Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee as Speaker of the House

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S first experience with the new Congress is not what he would have desired. With Pennsylvania and Illinois Democrats plumping for Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, Mr. Byrns is to be the Speaker.

Recalling the Democratic leadership's weakness in the last Congress, notably in the extraordinary session, Mr. Roosevelt had hoped for a beneficial change this winter. The death of Speaker Henry T. Rainey threw open the lists. The Administration, in various quiet ways, showed a preference for Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas. Vice President Garner was for him, too. The Northern Democrats saw a chance to break the precedent for Southern control whenever their party is in power. But, in the end, the old system of promotion prevailed, and Mr. Byrns will wield the gavel.

It was Mr. Byrns who was House Democratic floor-leader when New Deal Bill No. 2 came to Capitol Hill at the height of the Roosevelt "honeymoon"—the economy bill drastically cutting veterans' compensation payments. Mr. Byrns, in the legislative vernacular, "ran out" when the Administration tried to put the bill through the Democratic caucus. But for the fact that Representative McDuffie, his erstwhile rival for the leadership, jumped into the breach, the measure would have failed in the caucus, and, hence, failed in the House and in Congress.

It was a narrow escape that Mr. Roosevelt never forgot. A defeat at that juncture would have hurt his prestige badly. It would have prejudiced the rest of his rapid-fire legislative program which gave him a high degree of national confidence when confidence was vital.

It is one of the paradoxes of the unique political situation that Mr. Roosevelt, so soon after his overwhelming indorsement at the polls, has to take a House leadership he did not want. His friends point out, however, that this was Mr. Roosevelt's only choice if he did not want to jeopardize his prestige at the outset, before the first of the New Deal extension legislation was sent up to the Hill for passage.



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Acme

Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee (center), who will be the next Speaker of the House. Vice-President Garner (left) had supported his fellow-Texan, Representative Sam Rayburn, for the post. Senator-elect Joseph F. Guffey (right), leader of the second largest Democratic delegation in Congress, is supporting the Tennessean for the Speakership

The explanation lies in the extreme jealousy with which Congress guards its prerogatives. It will go along with the Executive on legislative programs nine times out of ten at the opening of a session such as the next, because it is looking for leadership and is glad to know that someone has a comprehensive plan. But when it comes to the organization of the Congress which is to do the functioning, Capitol Hill insists on having its own way.

The Seniority System

That way is determined, in turn, largely by the seniority system. Important chairmanships depend on it. A member from Missouri may have been waiting for years for his chance to be chairman of a major committee. There was no chance whatever so long as the opposition was in control. When his own party was suddenly swept into office, his moment had arrived. Would he jeopardize it by changing the system that was bringing him what he wanted? Would he take any chances swapping horses in midstream?

He would not. He had to be with the winner. The less doubt there was about the winning candidate the better the Missouri member's state of mind. The simplest way to resolve the doubt was to concentrate behind the man who, by the rules of the old system, would move up a peg and take command. That man was Joe Byrns. Next in rank to the Speakership is the floor-leader of the majority party. Joe Byrns was that.

The band-wagon only needed a slight



Acme

shove here and there in the testing period to get under way. With everybody's ear to the ground for the slightest gesture from the White House, Mr. Roosevelt was "on the spot." He had to bend backward to avoid the appearance of interfering. The effect of that was beneficial to the ranking candidate. When the crowd saw which way the band-wagon was headed, there was a rush to get on board.

The thing that put everybody on notice that the Administration was out of it was the leap by Joseph F. Guffey, Senator-elect from Pennsylvania. Everybody knew Mr. Guffey's tie-up with the Administration. All realized that he would scarcely reciprocate for Administration campaign help by backing a candidate it was out to defeat. Mr. Guffey, as the acknowledged leader of the second largest Democratic delegation in Congress, came away with a feather in his hat. On the word of his own followers, Mr. Guffey is assured of some excellent committee assignments for his Pennsylvania delegation.

A second development in the approach to the new session of Congress is the indication that the party of Woodrow Wilson, altho equipped with a two-thirds majority in the Senate, will be unable to achieve his chief objective in the Senate—American membership in the League of Nations. To be sure of that, it is sufficient to look at the type of Democratic Senators elected from the North.

Certain of the new Democratic Senators were in the forefront of the fight to organize public sentiment against the League of Nations in the 1920 campaign. Some are believed to have supported Republican Senatorial candidates to make sure of it. It is only of passing notice, for, especially in view of the complicated political situation abroad, it is felt in the Democratic High Command that a poorer time hardly could be selected for such a ratification effort.

It is considered doubtful still that the Democratic Senate can be persuaded to approve American adherence to the World Court protocols, despite the President's commitment to adherence.

DIOGENES.

Cuba's Fate in Balance as Unrest Continues

With Régime of President Mendieta Nearing End of First Year, Terrorism Goes on Unchecked, and Little Hope Is Seen for Immediate Settlement of Republic's Political Affairs

CASTOR-OIL as a corrective of political opposition to the administration of President Carlos Mendieta of Cuba was introduced when eight men, armed with machine-guns, invaded the editorial offices of the Havana morning newspaper *Acción*, official organ of the ABC, revolutionary faction, and kidnaped six members of the staff. The victims were taken to a spot near the National Hotel where they were forced to drink large doses of castor-oil. After this Mussolini treatment they were released.

The editors who were kidnaped, according to American press correspondents at Havana, said that they had been taken by secret operatives of the Cuban Army, which is commanded by a former Sergeant, Fulgencio Batista. He was once a stenographer to his colonel and, a good-looking young man with raven hair and Chinese eyes, he became as much a king-maker as was old Warwick in medieval England. That's what an English press correspondent said of him.

The chief opponents of President Mendieta, the ABC, an organization which characterizes itself as the only hope of Cuba, faces a kindly-mannered, but firm, personality, who is reported to have spent his political life in fighting for better government. He was in prison for months after the rebellion of August, 1931, failed, and was forced to seek refuge abroad as a political exile during Machado's régime.

Early in 1934 President Mendieta was described as the man of the Cuban hour. In the troublous months following the ousting of the Machado régime, which saw the rise and fall of three Presidents, he was inducted into office as the only man who could unite the people of Cuba. On the day of his inaugural, it has been said, the entire republic joined in the celebration, while business and industry were suspended.

President Mendieta has been known throughout the Cuban Republic as a man of fair dealing and uncompromising integrity.

Since assuming the Presidency, after the precarious tenure of Provisional President



Col. Fulgencio Batista, Cuban Army chief, with his baby



Wide World

A parade of members of the ABC Revolutionary Party in Havana

Carlos Hevia, who was Cuba's Chief Executive from Monday, January 15, until Thursday, January 18, President Mendieta had to order a suspension of constitutional guaranties, beginning on June 5, for ninety days. When the term ended on September 5 the fact escaped the notice of the Cuban public until it was called to their attention by the opposition newspaper *Acción*. In the latter days of October a general strike was declared, which was said to have disturbed Cuba profoundly.

Strikes and bombing in Havana and outside seem to have been more or less the order of the day during the present year until, in the early weeks of December, constitutional guaranties were suspended for sixty days in the provinces of Havana, Santa Clara, and Camaguey, as reports had spread that a revolutionary uprising was imminent. Suspension of the guaranties in these provinces, which was later further extended, came after the mysterious discharge of twenty-six Army officers, a non-commissioned officer, and a private, "for the good of the service." It was explained, after reports had been circulated that the Army men had been plotting against the Government, that they had been discharged because they had reached the age-limit.

About the middle of December a plot against Colonel Batista, Chief of Staff of the Army, was frustrated with the arrest of a youth in Havana Province. There had been bombings in Havana daily, most of them aimed at embarrassing the Government.

As the régime of President Mendieta neared the end of its first year, the opinion grew in some quarters, according to the United Press, that the fate of Cuba was still hanging in the balance, with little hope for an immediate settlement of her

political affairs. A formerly prominent leader, once exiled under Gen. Gerardo Machado, and now quietly practising law in Havana, abstaining from active participation in affairs, took an extremely pessimistic view. Preferring to remain anonymous, he thought that outsiders made a grave error in 1933 in convincing the Army that it could rebel against Machado, for it gave the troops a sense of power now used to the detriment of the nation.

"We have a wave of terrorism that goes on unchecked," he said.

Halt of London Naval Talks

After the weeks of discussion preparatory to the Naval Conference at London in 1935, the naval delegates of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan continued the stalemate.

The British Government was said to be turning its attention to a formula for resumption of conversations next year. This formula was based on two main points:

First, that Japan's right to equality of security be recognized in principle;

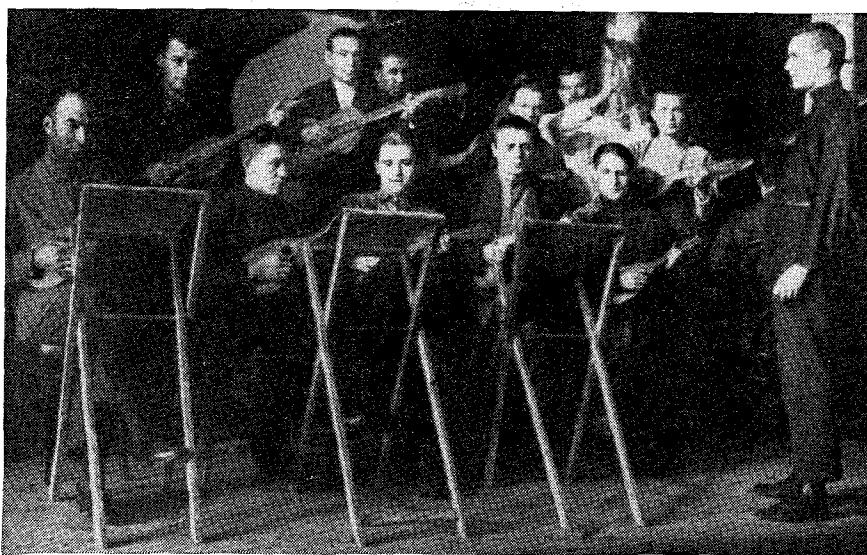
Second, that each of the three Powers, Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, be prepared to state its actual building program for a period of years.

Such a formula, wrote a London correspondent of the *New York Times*, might be acceptable to the Japanese, but it was very doubtful whether the American delegation would sign it without drastic changes. The American delegation was said to be entirely uncommitted to a middle-course plan. Moreover, the Americans, it was said, refused to agree to return to conversations at any specified time unless Japan dropped her demands for equality in naval ratios.

The Soviet Way With the Criminal

Age-Old Problem Is Attacked at Its Source, and the Attitude of Revenge Has Been Replaced By an Attempt to Understand the Personal Problems of the Offender

By R. A. McFARLAND



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An orchestra composed of prisoners in a Moscow prison

OF all the experiments which I studied in the Soviet Union nothing impressed me as much as the treatment of the criminal. The visiting economist or statesman may wish to reserve his opinions, but the criminologist feels enthusiastic over witnessing something new and workable.

The beginning of a prison term really indicates the beginning of the State's interest in the reeducation of the offender. The age-old problem of crime is being attacked at its source, that is, the motives leading to antisocial activity. The attitude of vindictiveness or revenge has been replaced by an attempt to understand the personal problems of the offender as well as the social setting which gave rise to the act. Prisons are being replaced by farms, agricultural camps, and industrial colonies, or by medical and psychopathic clinics and criminal research institutes. The Russians believe crime can be "liquidated" by these methods and the statistics, altho subject to various interpretations, indicate they are succeeding.

The basis of the Marxian criminology, upon which the Russian criminal code and penal system are founded, is that crime is inherent in the social order, or that society, and not the individual, is responsible. Thus criminals are made, not born, and heredity or "fate" (with the exception of the criminally insane or degenerate) is irrelevant.

Modern research in various countries gives some validity to these claims. The Gluecks' study of recidivism, or confirmed criminality, among 1,000 delinquents treated by the juvenile courts and clinics of Boston (*THE LITERARY DIGEST*, March 10, 1934) showed clearly that unless the social environment out of which delinquency arises is radically altered, little can be done.

More than 900 of the 1,000 cases treated relapsed into bad habits upon returning to their former haunts. Most criminologists agree that emotional conflicts and maladjustment due to poor and overcrowded living conditions, broken homes and poorly directed instruction, play-activities and interests, are the most important contributing causes to crime and delinquency.

Prison Stigma Removed

In 1919 the Communist Party decreed that the prisons should be turned into educational institutions. Many Communist leaders knew from first-hand experience of long sentences inside and outside of Russia how bad prison conditions really were. The words "prison" and "prisoner" are no longer used. Cells and locked doors have been for the most part abandoned. In addition to social defense, the purpose of the institutions is to expose the offender to educational and cultural advantages so that he will soon be restored to normal society.

I visited several closed prisons where more serious offenders were awaiting trial. If the crime were political, that is, against the régime, or the offender psychopathically deranged, special treatment would be given. Otherwise the offender might be sent to one of the numerous self-supporting factories or agricultural communes. Recidivism has decreased to 20 per cent., which is below that of any other country. Teaching the criminal a trade and adjustment to society no doubt accounts for this.

Prison stigma is removed. At the end of his sentence, a prisoner is guaranteed employment and his civil rights are restored. If he is law-abiding for three to five years his criminal past is nullified by law.

During the term he is reeducated and

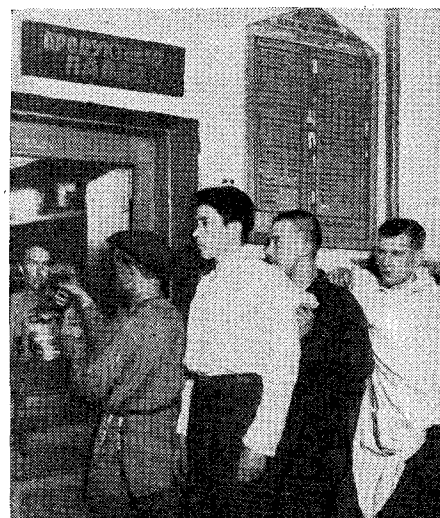
then becomes a member of a trade-union, which takes the responsibility of placing him. Long sentences have been abolished, ten years being the maximum, even for murder. The average sentence, three years, is cut in half for good behavior. Normal family life is preserved so far as possible.

It is difficult to determine whether crime in general has decreased, since the highest form of crime under the old régime may be trivial under the new. Private traders, kulaks, or rich peasants found speculating or trading for profit or resisting collectivization, intellectuals who have been negligent in professional duties, or engineers who have been guilty of inefficiency or sabotage, are judged as counter-revolutionary.

The offender is not only investigated as to his class origin and mental adaptation to the new régime, but his crime is scrutinized for class implications, personal aggrandizement, or interfering with the operation of a factory or railroad. Thus neglect of duty involving a railroad accident may be punishable by death. Incompetence, inefficiency, waste, theft, or indifference in connection with one's job, become crimes.

I found one of the agricultural prisons near Moscow not unlike an ordinary collective farm. Most of the offenders were serving sentences of from one to three years. There was complete freedom to come and go as they pleased except that they had to be in at night at 11 o'clock. They had definite tasks to perform and many were studying a craft or trade. A "progressive system" was in vogue so that their sentences could be cut down for good behavior. They were given a certain number of days vacation—usually fourteen distributed through the year—to go to their homes. Nearby

(Continued on page 31)



© Sovfoto

Prisoners making purchases at a canteen in a Moscow prison. Prisoners are paid, at regular wage-scales, for their work

After the Yugoslav-Hungarian Clash

The Happy Ending to the Dangerous Quarrel Results in a Proposal to Establish an International Anti-Terrorist Agreement

In the most productive session the League of Nations Council has had in years it settled peacefully the quarrel between Yugoslavia and Hungary, which had been feared as threatening the peace of Europe. The Yugoslav delegation at Geneva, as told in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* last week, charged that terrorists, plotting against the life of the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia, had been protected in Hungary while they were planning the murder of the King. Hungary's representative denied that the assassinations at Marseilles on October 9 had been organized in Hungary and said the assassin had never lived in that country.

At midnight on December 11 the Council of the League unanimously adopted a resolution which brought to an end the clash between the two nations. The resolution did not declare that the Hungarian Government was responsible in the way Yugoslavia had demanded, nor did it clear Hungary completely, as Budapest had urged. It expressed the opinion that "certain Hungarian authorities may have assumed, at any rate through negligence, certain responsibilities relative to acts having connection with the preparation of the Marseilles crime."

The resolution also held that it was incumbent on Hungary to "take at once appropriate punitive action in the case of its authorities whose culpability may have been established," but it depended on Magyar pride to execute this and report back to the Council.

Considering that rules of international law concerning the repression of terrorist activities were not sufficiently precise, the resolution declared that it had been decided to set up a committee of experts to study the question. This committee would be composed of ten members, one each from the Governments of Belgium, the United States, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It was generally considered at Geneva that Yugoslavia, the Little Entente and France got the long end of the settlement and Hungary and Italy the short end. But Hungary and Italy had the satisfaction of not finding any reproof of their aims for treaty revision mentioned in the resolution.

According to the Portuguese President of the Council, Dr. Augusto de Vasconcellos, it was the League that really won and that "deserved well of peace."

A French proposal for an anti-terrorist



Yugoslav Factions: "Whither scootest thou, little King?"

—Nebelspalter (Zurich)

agreement was submitted by Pierre Laval, France's Foreign Minister, to the Council of the League. It is to be studied by the committee of ten mentioned above. It provides for the establishment by the League of a "Permanent International Penal Court," composed of five members and for a grant to the Council of the right to pardon those whom this court might condemn.

The happy ending to the Yugoslav-Hungarian quarrel came with the British and the French working so closely together that Foreign Minister Laval smilingly showed a group of international correspondents a paper on which was typed a statement he was to make to the Council thanking Capt. Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, for the resolutions, and then he said:

"You see, we are so close together that my statement is even written on official British stationery."

Captain Eden, it has been rumored, may succeed Sir John Simon as head of the British Foreign Office.

Official quarters at Rome declared themselves highly satisfied with the solution of the Yugoslav-Hungarian incident, tho reports from the Italian capital indicated the public was disappointed. The reason given was that the Italian press had made out so strong a case for Yugoslavia in its habitual hostility toward the Yugoslavs. But government circles were said to be pleased at the disappearance of thunder-clouds at Geneva because it meant smoothing the way for the visit to Rome of Foreign Minister Laval in the near future.

In Foreign Fields

Geneva: The League of Nations Council decided that the League army in the Saar Basin Territory for the period of the plebiscite next January 13 would total 3,300. The army was to consist of 1,500 British Tommies—two battalions of peace-time strength—1,300 Italian Carabinieri, 200 Dutch marines and 250 Swedish Royal Guardsmen. An Englishman, Maj. John E. S. Brind, who served throughout the South African War and the World War, was appointed commander-in-chief of this international force in the Saar.

* * * *

Rome: An unlooked for effect of Premier Benito Mussolini's drastic measure of December 8 to protect the lira through forcible conversion of all foreign bonds, stocks, and credits held by Italy's citizens was the temporary shutting-off of the funds of foreign tourists in Italy. Four days later, however, all foreign tourist agencies were instructed to operate on a "business as usual" basis. No interference with the tourist industry was ever intended, according to an Italian government official, who said "the confusion resulted from a too strict interpretation of the law."

Meanwhile, under expected modification of the ministerial decree, it was explained, besides the five principal banks of Italy, all the agencies and hotels and all other banks may exchange foreign checks, traveler's checks or letters of credit for lire, and then rediscount these credits at the Bank of Italy. But no organization except "officially authorized" banks will be allowed to sell foreign currency in exchange for lire.

* * * *

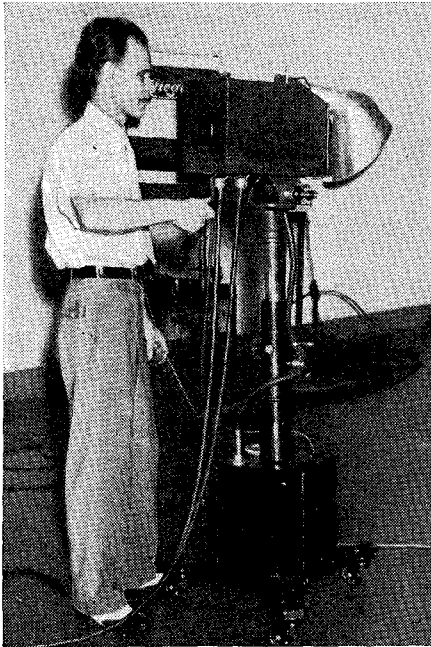
Tokyo: Symptoms of spy-fever were reported from the Orient. At the Japanese capital Fernand Pila, France's Ambassador to Japan, sent a sharp protest to Foreign Minister Koki Hirota against charges of espionage directed by Japanese newspapers at Lieut. Tessier Ducros, Assistant Naval Attaché at the French Embassy. The papers alleged that the French officer cultivated close relations with a number of Japanese women in order to obtain secret information on naval and military affairs.

The French Ambassador said the charges of espionage were baseless and protested against information concerning the private affairs of a diplomat being communicated to the press. The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman declared that the Foreign Office had no means of influencing the Japanese press to retract its charges. At Singapore, Y. Nishimura, President of the Singapore Japanese Association, died from a self-administered poison, while he was being questioned by British secret-service men. Two other leading members of the Japanese community were arrested after his death, which was accompanied by rumors that the authorities were investigating alleged Japanese espionage in Singapore.

Problems of Television Near Solution

With Technical Difficulties No Longer Serious, Financial Matters Now Present the Greatest Obstacle to the Marketing of "Flying Pictures" on a Commercial—and Paying—Basis

By BENN HALL



Acme

Philo T. Farnsworth demonstrates his cathode-ray television apparatus

THE possibility of commercial television becoming a reality is less a dream and more a fact than ever before. One may state definitely to-day that television is not far away—more a financial problem than a technical one.

Spasmodic attempts have been made since 1884 to develop the science of "flying pictures," but from about the beginning of this century till the 'twenties little was done to advance this daring communication medium. It was not completely forgotten, but was laid aside for more immediate problems. In the interval, motion-pictures were born and created a new industry. Wireless outgrew its babyhood and became radio.

Then interest in television stirred again. Far-sighted enthusiasts visualized a romance—motion-pictures and radio would wed, and television would be born. Television would put the theater in the home.

Scanning the Picture

Two general schools of thought have developed from the many experiments of recent years. When a picture is televised, it is "scanned" (much as the eye views an object.) The whole picture is "dissected" into a series of dots and transformed into a stream of electrical impulses. One school clings to the older method of mechanical scanning, with the aid of a perforated "scanning-disk," which Paul Nipkow (1884) helped evolve. The new group, more or less led by Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin, of the Radio Corporation of America, pins its faith to the cathode-ray method, an elec-

trical system of breaking the picture up into dots for transmission.

The "mechanical-scanning school" adherents maintain that their method is cheaper and more practical for present-day use. The newer cathode-ray group sees in the elimination of moving parts and other improvements greater opportunity for television's general use.

Television to-day is nine-tenths a matter of secret laboratory experiments. Occasionally the general public has an opportunity to see a demonstration. U. A. Sanabria, one experimenter, has held many showings in department stores and vaudeville theaters. A few other inventors also have had public exhibitions.

The public usually sees a picture ranging from six inches to several feet square. The reproduction generally is "streaked" with annoying lines, is not nearly as sharp as a newspaper illustration, and, possibly, has a reddish tint. It may "fade" out at times, or a duplicate, known as a "ghost," may appear in the background.

Constant viewing of these pictures quickly tires the eyes. After the novelty of seeing pictures transmitted through space or by wire wears off, the "ultimate consumer" may rub his blinking eyes and surmise that television is "'way off." But if he happens to be a thinking individual he recalls the ramshackle nickelodeon of the infancy of the motion-picture, and the squawking crystal-set of radio's early days, before losing faith in television.

Even more interesting than seeing a picture received is seeing one broadcast. The Columbia Broadcasting System conducted an experimental station, W2XAB, in New York City until about a year and a half ago. Forty "acts" were televised weekly. The entertainment material was a mixture of radio and vaudeville. Heads and shoulders only of players were televised—and no more than two or three entertainers at once.

The studio was a small room about seven by twelve feet. A miniature piano was located at one end. Shades, serving as "sets," were used. One pictured the New York sky-line. Another was plain white. A strong beam of light issued from a small aperture, furnishing illumination for scanning. The photoelectric cells used were not sensitive to red. Players used eyeshadow for lip-stick.

Some radio entertainers considered the television studio as little more than a modernized chamber of horrors. One of them, tho worried, decided to go on with his act—but three minutes before he was to be televised he could not be found. His was one of the first cases of "television fright."

Many obstacles are still to be surmounted before television can be ready for the sales-room. The barriers are both technical and financial—but as the technical difficulties seem to be nearing solution, the importance of the financial problem looms larger.

One of the most serious technical problems is presented by the fact that the broadcast-bands are limited and television requires wider bands than sound broadcasting. The Government is carefully regulating the granting of licenses and the allotment of desired wave-lengths.

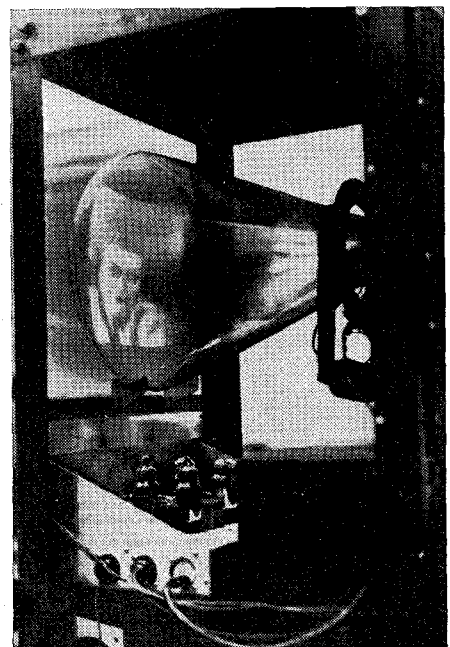
High Cost of Apparatus

The financial problems arise from the huge cost of developing and selling transmitting and receiving apparatus. A recent estimate was that the cost for such equipment would be \$290,000,000, plus \$58,000,000 for transmitter operation.

The potential consumption of entertainment by television is great. Experimenters believe that television will quickly gobble up available material.

Some idea of the enormous quantity of entertainment now being provided by the motion-picture theater and radio, and the cost of it, is contained in approximate figures recently quoted by Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, radio and film engineer. Radio provides 40,000 to 50,000 hours of entertainment annually, at a cost of \$100,000,000. Films provide less than 1,000 hours, at a yearly cost of \$120,000,000 to \$150,000,000.

How many hours of entertainment television can provide may only be guessed at.



Acme

Joan Crawford televised by Farnsworth's cathode-ray tube apparatus

Smallpox Still Unconquered

The battle against smallpox is not yet entirely won, tho there was less of the disease in the United States and Canada in 1933 than ever before, and probably less in 1934 than in 1933. Statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in *The Statistical Bulletin*, have just reported that there still remain large areas of the country where people are disposed to disregard the danger of contracting smallpox, and to ignore or belittle the efficacy of vaccination.

The effect of this attitude was shown, the statisticians said, by the fact that of 6,122 cases reported in forty-six American States in 1933, fully 75 per cent. (4,589) occurred in twelve States, the population of which is only one-fifth of that of the entire country. "Generally speaking," *The Bulletin* reported, "these States are the ones in which popular sentiment has been most opposed to compulsory vaccination." The twelve were California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

In contrast was the record of ten other States in which public acceptance of vaccination has been virtually unanimous. The aggregate population of these was nearly half again as large as that of the twelve States first mentioned, yet they had only four cases of smallpox in 1933. They were: Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. Similar contrasts were reported from abroad, where countries which enforce strict vaccination laws had a markedly lower smallpox rate than the others.

Tough Glass

Members of the laboratory staff of Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Boston, have recently been amusing themselves and visitors by dropping glass lenses on a concrete floor. The height of the drop has varied from four to ten feet, and not a single lens has been broken to date.

This new, tough glass is made, according to *The Industrial Bulletin*, by violating the traditional "good factory practise" considered essential in toughening glass. In the ordinary process, glass is cooled slowly to avoid strain formation in the structure. The tough lenses are made by reversing this procedure. The glass is heated to the softening point, about 1500° Fahrenheit, then quickly cooled by means of an air-jet, or immersion in oil. The exterior layer is rapidly solidified while the interior, cooling at a slower rate, is put under very strong, but opposing, symmetrical tensions.

The new glass is especially adapted for industrial goggles and like uses. Thirteen times as hard a blow is required to break such lenses as ordinary glass, and when shattered they crumble into small rounded pieces instead of dangerous pointed splinters.

New Excavations Yield Trojan Relics

Site Beside the Scamander, of Which Homer Wrote, Yields Data on Priam's Troy, Also on Its Stone-Age Inhabitants

After years of search, archeologists have discovered ashes of heroes of ancient Troy. More important, from a scientific view, they have learned that the Troad region in Asia Minor, centering in the Troy of the Iliad, was inhabited by successive cultures of men as long ago as the Neolithic Age.

Dr. Carl W. Blegen, professor of classical archeology at the University of Cincinnati and director of the University's three successive expeditions to the site of Troy, announced last week that these were some of the results of the third Cincinnati expedition's work.

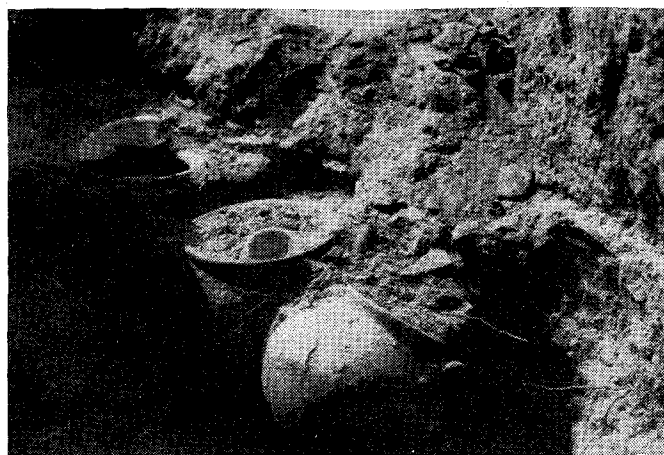
The site of Troy proper is a lonely hill, known as the Hill of Hissarlik. The Scamander of the Iliad is now called the Mendere. Excavations commenced about 1872 by the German Archeological Institute established the identity of these features, and also that the Hill of Hissarlik was the site not of one, but nine successive cities. Their remains lie compressed one above the other like leaves of a book.

The sixth of these settlements (counting from the bottom) is that generally believed to have been the Troy of Priam, sung by Homer. Soundings in the ruins of a house of this settlement, still partly covered by the debris of centuries, revealed last season a complete floor, well preserved and covered with a layer of carbonized matter, such as might have been deposited upon the floors of a city destroyed by fire.

This is the first house of the sixth settlement to be found with its floor intact. The stone bases of the columns, probably of wood, which supported the upper story or roof, were in place, alined in two rows, apparently five in each row. The exact arrangement can not be determined until excavation of the house is completed.

The expedition kept a sharp lookout for objects not native to Troy. "A settlement of relatively great size and wealth, with a long history extending through the whole Bronze Age, and occupying a position almost unparalleled in its strategic aspect with reference to the main trade-routes of the ancient world, must have been a center of traffic," Doctor Blegen explained recently. In such an emporium, with a flourishing business in exports and imports, it might be expected that there would be relics from other lands to provide valuable evidence for dating the prehistoric cities.

Many such items did come to light. In one portion of the excavations, in strata belonging to the sixth Troy and part of the early seventh, were found pieces of pottery in Mycenaean style, along with the



Courtesy of the University of Cincinnati

These three cinerary urns from the sixth Troy cemetery show that Trojan heroes probably were cremated

characteristic gray wares of the Trojans. One of the most notable imported articles was a well-shaped kylix, a shallow earthenware drinking-cup, decorated on either side with a boldly painted octopus. Doctor Blegen believes that this article, found in the upper layers of the sixth Troy, can hardly have been made later than the Fourteenth Century, B. C.

The prize of the season's work was the discovery of nineteen undisturbed cinerary urns and fragments of many broken ones, buried just outside the citadel and attributed to the sixth Troy. Hitherto no burials have been found at the site, which is not surprising in view of these urns, which reveal that cremation was practised. The jars were of many shapes. They contained ashes, remnants of burned bones, and ornaments which had not been entirely consumed by the funeral pyres.

Venom Prevents Bleeding

The venom of *Vipera russelli*, a deadly snake found in Southern Asia, contains a substance which quickly clots blood. Preparations made from it can be used to stop excessive bleeding even in the case of persons with hemophilia, the "bleeding disease," it was reported recently by Dr. R. C. MacFarlane, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and Dr. Burgett Barnett, curator at the London Zoo.

Surgeons and dentists in this country have also reported good results with venom preparations, but are not as enthusiastic as their British colleagues. The American experiments have been made mostly with preparations of the venom of water-moccasins.

Science Snap-shots

Drought-Resistant Plants: After searching the deserts and foothills of Russian Turkestan and most of Turkey for plants to control soil-erosion, H. L. Westover and C. R. Enlow, plant explorers of the United States Department of Agriculture, have returned after seven months with nearly 1,800 seedlings. Among them is a desert grass which, uprooted by the wind, grabs hold again when it lands. Another, a kind of sedge, is propagated only from root-cuttings. These may be perfectly dry for months, and still grow.

* * * *

New Planetarium: The new Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, is beginning to take shape. It will contain many architectural features never before used, Dr. Clyde Fisher, head of the department of astronomy of the museum, announced recently. Persons witnessing a performance at the planetarium will feel that they have actually been transported to some far-off spot under a clear night sky; eyes, ears, and even the sense that detects heat and cold will be deceived.

* * * *

Machines Interpret Matter: Spectroscopic studies of the structure of matter have been speeded up at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology through development of two new instruments. One automatically measures and computes the wave-lengths of spectrum lines. The other, known as an "interval sorter," determines the energy of atoms and molecules from their spectra.

* * * *

Photography and Weather: To aid weather-science, pilots and copilots of TWA, Inc., have been instructed regularly to photograph the upper surfaces and interfaces of clouds. The form and texture of the underside of cloud-layers at present is useful in weather-study. Meteorologists believe that regular study of the upper surfaces will be equally valuable. Each photograph will be accompanied by information relative to the location, date, time, altitude of cloud top-layer, altitude of the plane, air-temperature, and weather conditions.

* * * *

Aluminum Ships: At the recent Marine Exhibition of the Maritime Association in New York an all-aluminum fire-proof state-room for ships was displayed by the Aluminum Company of America, fitted with aluminum furniture, bedsteads and cabinet-work, and weighing only a third as much as the same job in steel.

Good News for Everyone Who Stutters

The Medical Director of the National Hospital for Speech Disorders Reports Success in Treating Fifteen Thousand Stutterers

Good news for stutterers came out of the New York Academy of Medicine a few days ago when Dr. James Sonnett Greene, Medical Director of the National Hospital for Speech Disorders, reported the success of the hospital's work in the treatment of more than 15,000 stutterers since the hospital's founding in 1916.

Following Doctor Greene's report, which

primarily an emotional personality problem. In this respect all persons were of two kinds: the normal, and the "stutter type." The latter have a wider emotional range than the normal, and their emotions are less under control. A shock throws the emotional life out of control, and, as a result, muscular coordination is affected. This is reflected not only in speech, but in other muscular activities requiring precision or accurate timing.

Because of his peculiar make-up, the emotional shocks of life in the stutter type are not thrown off as in normal individuals. They become cumulative. Presently the stutterer withdraws unto himself, becomes introspective, avoids society. He finds that his impediment cuts him off from normal life and ordinary gainful occupation, and his life is miserable.

Emotional Control Taught

The task of the clinic is to restore his faith in himself, to teach emotional control, and often to reeducate him, in the sense of helping to form new speech habits and new mental habits. Of course, if there are physical causes for his trouble, these also must be eliminated.

Upon admission to the clinic the stutterer receives a thorough physical examination. Everything is done to improve his physical condition. He also receives a speech test. He speaks into a microphone, answering questions or reading, and his speech is permanently recorded. This record enables his advisers to study his speech defects, and also helps to measure the amount of improvement after a period of treatment.

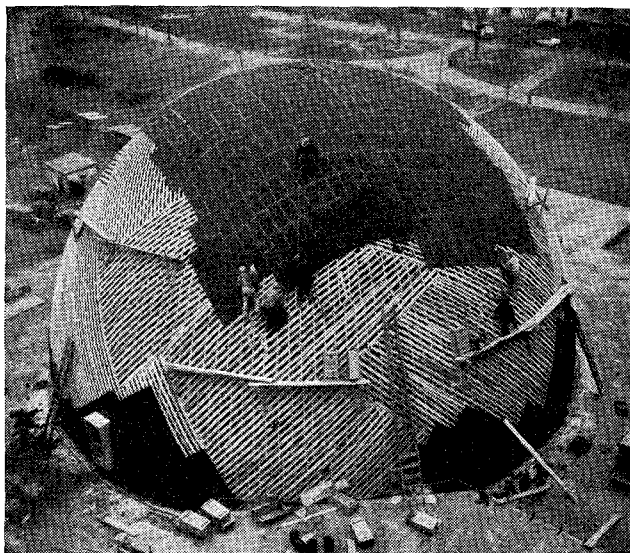
He is, of course, examined by a psychologist, but the ordinary psychoanalytic method is not followed. No attempt is made to talk the stutterer out of his defect, or to teach him to keep time, as in some other methods.

The real secret of the success of the clinic, in Doctor Greene's opinion, lies in the fellowship that stutterers find there, in a tranquil atmosphere. Stutterers, sometimes for the first time in many years, find themselves members of society. They learn that their troubles are not secret sorrows, but are shared by their fellows.

They have clubs and societies. At meetings they make speeches, give dramatic sketches, sing and dance. Ultimately, faith is restored. They obtain courage to face the world, and skill in controlling their emotions. Meanwhile, the speech defect disappears, almost of its own accord.

Spray-Gun for Burn Victims

A new device for the relief of suffering has been developed by the Chicago Fire Department: a spray-gun which saturates burns with tannic acid immediately after a victim is rescued from a fire.



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

Building the dome of the Hayden Planetarium

was featured by the appearance of several persons who had been successfully treated at the hospital, Dr. Bernard Sachs, President of the Academy, declared that every person afflicted with stuttering could be cured.

"I have had the opportunity," said Doctor Sachs, who is noted for his scientific caution, "to see the work now being done at Doctor Greene's clinic, and I hope to see more of it. I am happy to say that now I am convinced that stuttering is an absolutely curable condition."

One of Doctor Greene's well-known "cures" is Albert Bigelow Paine, the writer, who had been stuttering more than fifty years before he learned about the "Speech Clinic" at 126 East Thirtieth Street, New York. One man who appeared at the Academy said he had stuttered thirty-seven years. Only six months were required to bring about his complete recovery.

Not only adults, but young people also, troop to the clinic, including babies and children of kindergarten and school age. The National Hospital for Speech Disorders (official title of the institution) is licensed by the New York State Board of Charities. Seventy per cent. of the stutterers cared for have received free treatment, Doctor Greene reported. The rest paid small sums, averaging twenty-five cents, for each clinical session.

Reviewing his method of treatment last week, Doctor Greene said stuttering was

Man Marches Toward "Peace On Earth"

Altho There Are Wars and Rumors of Wars, and a World Depression, Sanity Is Succeeding Post-War Madness and the Spirit of Good-Will Is Gaining

"PEACE on earth; good-will toward men." In every corner of the earth the old proclamation will be heard in hundreds of thousands of churches and homes. It will be both greeting and prayer for peoples sorely distressed. Looking backward, one may question whether the world is any nearer to its fulfillment on the 1934th birthday of Him in Whose Name the herald angels greeted the shepherds that starry night at Bethlehem. Is religion still articulate? Is faith still whole? Do love and charity still move the hearts of men?

It is the sixth year of the depression. In that time we have witnessed the violation of the Nine-Power Treaty, the threat of war in the Far East, another flare-up in the Balkans, war in the Gran Chaco, the apparent failure of disarmament, threats of a new naval race, the resurgence of religious persecution. In those years the world saw more abject poverty than it had known before. Whole peoples were driven to their knees by the perversity of international conscience. No nation but has been touched by the bony fingers of hunger. Many that have seen strikes, rebellions, and revolutions of the weary and dispossessed.

In his extremity man turned to strange gods, as did the footsore Hebrews fleeing from the house of bondage, when they still were far from the Promised Land. All was travail and weariness of flesh and spirit. Fascism became a religion, and Communism another creed. Lenin still lies exalted in a glass-enclosed coffin in the Kremlin—another saint. Elsewhere, dictatorship has seized the reins of government, and anointed itself supreme ruler of destiny.

Yet there could be no despair if there were no hope. No twelvemonth since the mad years following the War has seen a greater assumption of responsibility for world welfare. No year has seen greater cooperation among Governments to preserve the peace. Where another world conflict threatened the dove again plumed its wings. True, men still die in the Gran Chaco. Their collective memories will be preserved in two more Unknowns.

At the long end reconciliation will come, is even now at hand. But the grief and the taxes will continue unto the third and fourth generation of those who preferred the ar-

bitrament of the sword to the counsel of experience.

But the folly was not permitted to spread. Under the egis of the League of Nations, buttressed by the Great Powers' will to



© Publishers Photo Service

Listening to the bells of Jerusalem, one knows that faith still lives

peace, another Balkan war was prevented. Bolivia has accepted the Assembly's peace plan, and Paraguay is expected to answer next month. France and Germany agreed as to the disposal of the Saar Basin. Let scoffers and cynics jeer at other failures. They had no better say. Let the munition makers continue their trade for war, and the world will sample their patriotism from their profits.

Listening to the bells of Jerusalem, one knows that faith still lives. What is being learned in unhappy Germany from the Christians' undaunted front will be learned in Mexico—that religion thrives on persecution, that neither bullets, nor bayonets, nor the hangman's noose, can wipe out an article of faith. Rather has persecution led Christians and Jews into new paths of cooperation. Each still worships God according to his creed, but all struggle together for that common right.

Searching further, we find that youth is making sweet use of adversity. A great religious movement is spreading among the colleges. Under the counsel of Papal Encyclicals and Protestant and Jewish affirmations, there is a growing sympathy for a social program which shall give wider benefits to those who toil in field, factory, and shop. It is in the spirit of a New Deal for all the peoples of the earth—social justice, equality of opportunity, care of the dispossessed, of the unfit, the orphan, and the widow.

Looking at the domestic scene, we find it characteristic of the American temperament that it accepts new taxes with a grumble that yields to a smile, that, in the name of the poor and oppressed, it votes for bonds which will yoke its neck for years to come, that it accepts the dispensations of a government of its own choosing with cheerful tolerance, that it is religious at heart, if not invariably in deed.

Sitting twenty stories up from the street, and viewing the scene through the telescope of the press, an observer sees the spirit of Christmas flowing generously through new channels, that a sturdier sense of responsibility is extant among those in the seats of the mighty, that in all the hubbub of dispute over methods for moral and economic salvation there is the desire of each to do right by his neighbor.

It is eons on eons ago that bright Betelgeuse was lit in the heavens. It is only some scores of centuries ago that man received his vision. In so short a time he has come to the point where he can see God behind Betelgeuse, and find the trail to Him through and beyond the Milky Way. Plain is the path. It is by a glass of milk to a hungry child, a helping hand to the destitute, justice to the oppressed, that the Kingdom of Heaven is brought to hand.

So we see that sanity has succeeded the madness of the post-War years, when it seemed that the seared conscience of men could find relief only in excess. The waning influence of home, church, and school is returning to its wonted place. One hears little to-day of the amoral cures for a society out of joint. It is not that we are at the threshold of Utopia, but we have come nearer to the teachings of Him Who came to bring "peace on earth, good-will toward men."

A.R.W.M.

Legion of Decency Campaign Intensified

With Nearly All of America's Catholics Enrolled to Purify Motion-Pictures, Protestant Creeds Rally to the Same Standard



© International

Msgr. William E. Cashin at Mass in St. Andrews, New York City, reads the Legion of Decency pledge to parishioners

The Catholic crusade against indecency on the screen became effective early this month with the enlistment of virtually all the nation's 22,000,000 Catholics for one year.

In the Archdiocese of New York alone it was estimated that 750,000 people took the pledge "in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and made the Sign of the Cross as they repeated the words. Of this number, 10,000 poured through the great doors of St. Patrick's Cathedral to join the host being marshaled for the cause.

A National Movement

Similar action was taken, or will be taken by this time, in every Catholic cathedral, church, and chapel in the country. It is noteworthy that the movement, which began among the Catholic Hierarchy, has become, in the words of Cardinal Hayes, "as American as it was Catholic."

Protestants of several denominations, aroused to a high pitch of enthusiasm by this battle against filth and depravity, have made common cause with the Catholics and adopted, or suggested, a similar pledge. If all the Protestants should enlist in the campaign, it is estimated that three-quarters of the population would be arrayed for decency not only in the motion-pictures, but on the legitimate stage, and in literature, as well.

Like a match to a powder-train, the Catholic spark of indignation caused a country-wide flare. It is another sign that in matters requiring cooperative action, Catholics and non-Catholics can act as one.

A pastoral letter from Cardinal Hayes, read by the Rev. Thomas L. Graham in St. Patrick's Cathedral, reported that "apparently objectionable pictures have been growing less and less conspicuous. Only a few producers have failed to heed an aroused public sentiment against indecent presentations. Sooner or later they will find that it pays to be clean morally as well

as physically. Not a few identified with the control of production, and many leading artists of the screen, have expressed their satisfaction with the changed atmosphere for the better."

Paying his respects to cooperation from outside the Catholic Church, Cardinal Hayes wrote that "had not our non-Catholic fellow-citizens risen to our support, we, indeed, should have reached a measure of success among our own people, but nothing to compare with the notable achievement, now publicly acknowledged, as a result of an aroused American sentiment almost everywhere."

The standard film-guide, prepared by the Chicago Council of the Legion of Decency, will be the directory in general use, and will be displayed in church vestibules all over the country. It grouped current motion-pictures into three classifications—approved, doubtful, and condemned. Of the 105 recent film-releases, thirty-seven were approved; thirty-two were recorded doubtful and "for adults only," and thirty-six were judged "indecent, immoral and unfit for public entertainment."

However, it was pointed out that many of the condemned films were released before the industry inaugurated its own censorship last July under Joseph I. Breen, assistant to Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.

The pictures to be released after the first of the year will have been made under that censorship, and it is expected that they will be more generally approved by the Catholic Legion of Decency and other organizations similarly engaged.

Of the thirty current Broadway offerings, only four were approved in the White List compiled by three priests.



The Pied Piper of Hollywood

—Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News

Push Campaign for Adoption Of Child Labor Amendment

Advocates of the Child Labor Amendment, which needs ratification by sixteen more States, have been much encouraged by news that President Roosevelt has set his heart on its adoption. In a letter to Courtenay Dinwiddie, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, with offices in New York City, the President wrote that one of the accomplishments under NRA which had given him "the greatest gratification is the outlawing of child labor," and that he hoped this advance would be made permanent by writing the Twenty-second Amendment, as it would be if adopted, into the Constitution.

The States which have ratified are Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Other States to Act

Legislatures of twenty-four States which meet next year will be asked to approve the amendment. These States are Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming.

The proposed amendment would give Congress power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age. A national committee has been formed to oppose it on the ground that it would give Congress greater power than it had under the Eighteenth Amendment, that it is designed not to safeguard children but to regulate and prevent competition, and that it would give Congress authority to meddle even in the home to regulate or prohibit employment.

Peace Conference Planned

A peace conference of religions of the world has been indorsed by the National Conference on the Church and World Peace. Under the plan the round table would be set in Geneva, and at least twelve world Powers would be represented by technical advisers and religious representatives.

The Conference approved also Senator Gerald P. Nye's proposal that a 98 per cent. war-time tax be levied on all incomes above \$10,000, and asked national naval restrictions to prevent a "calamitous race of armaments with Japan."

The Army and Navy chaplain system was decried, the Conference recommending instead that the Gospel "be carried on by the Church distinctly separate from any military establishment."

The RFC's Church Mortgages

Millions in church mortgages are held by the RFC. Because of the bank failures there, churches in Detroit have been especially hard hit, the RFC holding their collateral having a face value of \$17,000,000.

The churches in this area signed a joint petition asking for "sympathetic reconsideration," and saying: "We feel that it is unnecessary to urge upon you that in these unsettled times the institutions devoted to religious worship and teaching are among the strongest bulwarks of American institutions and the most efficient agencies for the social rehabilitation of our country."

The organizations which signed the petition are: The Catholic Diocese of Detroit, Episcopal Diocese of Michigan, Hebrew Congregations of Detroit, Detroit Area Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit Baptist Union, Presbytery of Detroit, Presbyterian Church of America, Congregational Association of Detroit, Inter-Synodical Lutheran Association of Detroit, Evangelical Church of Detroit, and the Disciples of Christ in Detroit.

They ask for segregation of all church mortgages and notes from other assets held by the Detroit banks in receivership, an interest of 3 per cent. payable semiannually, and extension of loans to fifteen years under the terms of the HOLC.

Church Pension Report

The Church Pensions Conference, combining twenty-four religious organizations, paid out \$10,338,800 in benefits during the year ending November 1, according to the report of George A. Huggins, consulting actuary for the Conference.

The total number of beneficiaries was 34,292. Of these, 8,717 were relief beneficiaries and 25,575 received pensions. About two-thirds of the pensioners were said to be retired ministers, and the rest widows of clergymen.

Two-Score Canaries Sing

The children of the Kansas School for the Blind were heart-broken when they came down one morning to find Billy, the pet canary, gone, and the house cat washing its face. It was a major tragedy for the sightless children, and news of it soon spread into a sympathetic world. The next day two-score canaries sang a requiem for Billy.

Minister's Son's Chances

Ministers' sons have the best chance to be mentioned in "Who's Who," said Bert H. Davis of Sacramento in an article, "Religion on the March." The ratios for several classifications are: a minister's son, one in twenty; a physician's son, one in 105; a farmer's son, one in 608; a skilled laborer's son, one in 1,600; an unskilled laborer's son, one in 48,000.

The Mormon Church's "Stake" in the East

The Latter-Day Saints, Founded in New York State by Joseph Smith, in 1827, Return to Their Region of Origin

Fifty-two years ago when Heber J. Grant was called, at the age of twenty-six, as an apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, there were only thirty "stakes," as the diocesan units of the church are known, with a membership of 1,300 people. With the conversion of the Eastern States Mission of the Mormon Church in New York into a "stake," there are now 110 such units in the country, having a total number of more than 100,000 adherents.

Mr. Grant, who, at the age of five, made the acquaintance of Brigham Young, then president of the new sect, came from his home in Utah for the services of induction. He was accompanied by Sylvester Q. Cannon, Presiding Bishop, and J. Reuben Clark, Jr., former Ambassador to Mexico, and now first counselor to Mr. Grant. The change from a mission into a stake for New York included the setting-up of a presidency of three high priests, three quorums of elders, a Sunday-school board and mutual improvement associations for young men and women.

Fred G. Taylor, Secretary of the Sugar Institute, Inc., who already was a high priest, became president of the stake. Serving with Mr. Taylor as counselors in the presidency will be H. H. Haglund, of Westchester County, and Maj. Howard S. Bennion, who became high priests. Ivor Sharp was elected clerk. With the creation of the stake, all branches of the Mormon Church in the New York area became wards, each of which is headed by a bishop and two counselors, completing the quorum of priests.

The origin of the term stake is derived from Isaiah 54:2: "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thy habitations: spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes."

"The whole Western Hemisphere is the land of Zion, the land of liberty and tolerance," said Mr. Cannon. "Throughout Zion we place stakes as supports of the church. The stake brings an increase in self-government, making its officers responsible only to the church in Salt Lake City."

Mr. Cannon spoke optimistically regarding the future of the Latter-Day Saints, once the object of ridicule and persecution. The increase in membership, he said, equals "that of any other church in this Hemisphere," while the formation of new stakes leads to more conversions.



Wide World

(Left to right, front) Heber J. Grant, and Fred G. Taylor; (Standing) Ivor Sharp, H. S. Bennion, and H. H. Haglund

"Our church," he continued, "has the assurance of Divinity which few others have. You may be certain that the welfare of this church is the welfare of mankind."

The Church of Latter-Day Saints was founded by Joseph Smith, who never saw the inside of a high school, or a college. In 1820, he said he received a revelation and call as a prophet. He asserted that a visit of the Father and the Son had been vouchsafed him. A second visitation, he said, occurred three years later, when he found a number of gold plates hidden in a hill between Palmyra and Manchester, New York.

Articles of Mormon Faith

In 1827, according to the account, an angel delivered the records compiled by Mormon and his son Moroni into his hands. These records, it is claimed, are the history of America from its settlement by a colony from the Tower of Babel to the beginning of the fifth century of the Christian era. The Book of Mormon is believed by the Latter-Day Saints to be of equal authority with the Jewish and Christian Scriptures, and to form an indispensable supplement to them.

"We believe the Bible to be the word of God, as far as it is translated correctly," runs an article of the Mormon faith. "We also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God."

Tho polygamy was renounced in 1904, it is said still to be regarded by Mormons as of divine origin, plural marriages being called celestial marriages. A Mormon in good standing does not drink tea, coffee, or any alcoholic beverage, or use tobacco in any form.

In 1932 the estimated membership of the Latter-Day Saints was 663,454, and the enrolled Sunday-school pupils numbered more than a quarter of a million.

The Bitter Winter of Greed

"Valley Forge," Maxwell Anderson's Articulate Play of the Desperate Days When a Young Continental Congress Betrayed the Gaunt Mob Which Dreamed of and Fought for Liberty

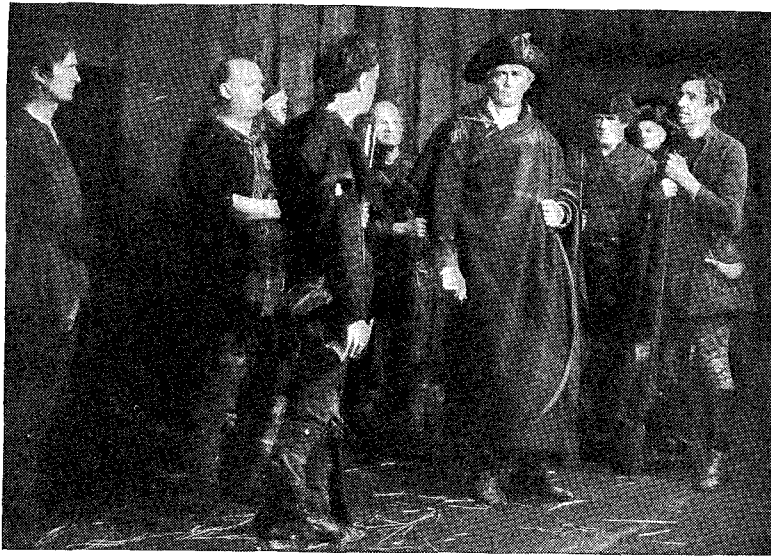
THE cruel, witless greed which first begets and then feeds war is no more apparent and obscene to-day than it was in the bitter Winter of 1778 when a tattered, shivering, and dangerously mutinous Continental Army was kept alive and spiritually warm by the flame of an ideal. The heroes of tragic Valley Forge were stirred into dogged resistance by the distant goal of liberty, and if that was any more a true goal than the ones raised to inspire the men of '98 in Cuba, of 1914 and 1917 in Europe, or, even, perhaps, the now slowly mobilizing men of 1935, Maxwell Anderson doesn't believe it. Not much, he doesn't, in any case.

The phrasing of the Declaration of Independence, in the plain opinion of Mr. Anderson, was a slogan trick as deliberate as the "Remember the Maine" of the War with Spain and the "Make the World Safe for Democracy" of the World War. A new, weak, and not a little trembling, nation was being done to death, too early death, by the throttling of its commerce and the War of the Revolution was a war for the defense and security of profit as surely as, Mr. Anderson tells his audiences, any war within the gift of memory.

Lyric, Sympathetic Drama

Mr. Anderson's new play is "Valley Forge," a lyric and sympathetic drama of George Washington and his ragged army. Starved, freezing, ravaged by disease, tricked by a new-born Continental Congress not so young but that it recognized the wail of the merchant, and the command of the banker, the desperate men of '78 believed the dreamy aim of their gallant leader, and went to miserable death for it. When the play is done, they and Washington alone cling tenaciously, with all the passion of fanatic dreamers, to the value of the struggle for liberty. The British, the Congress, even civilians, and a few conniving Continental Generals, have long acknowledged that struggle to be both futile and empty, and have worked together for a betrayal of Washington and the new country.

This is Mr. Anderson restating the furious contempt made clear by him in "Both Your Houses," a play which not only won him a prize, but the thanks of many thousands who, for the first time, found certification for their timid convictions that the



Vandamm Studio

George Washington (Philip Merivale) and the ragged, dream-fired soldiers of the Continental Army in "Valley Forge"

men on Capitol Hill often deal from the bottom of the deck. "Valley Forge" is, in essence, Mr. Anderson's summation, causing him to conclude that, however bad we may

skilled players. At times, the words and their cadences amount to music, altho Mr. Anderson has not written the play in the blank verse which distinguished his "Elizabeth the Queen" and "Mary of Scotland." In the scenes with the loyal, but hopeless, officers, with the oily Congressmen impatient with Washington's dream of liberty, with Dame Morris, and, fleetingly, with the young, the eloquent Marquis de Lafayette, the writing soars on the wings of sheer lyric beauty.

The moments of Washington's wrath at the fiendish betrayal, his momentary despair over the tremendous odds against his winning, and, finally, the affecting scene when a handful of wretched, starved fighting men convinces him that loyalty and determination of such as these will bring him through—all these are vibrant with sincerity and soldiery honesty.

Philip Merivale is a straightforward Washington, blunt in the extreme, plain-spoken, and deliberate. Hard, good sense, of course, but no satin IQ ranging high. The rôle is difficult, and requires an astonishing compass of talents. The Washington of Mr. Anderson's seeing combines the esthetics of a dreamer with the flintiness of a soldier in the field, and such is the sum of Mr. Merivale's playing as to make this not only believable but right.

Miss Margalo Gilmore is lovely and persuasive in the rôle of Mary Philipse Morris, and a stalwart company of men, which includes George Coulouris, Stanley Ridges, Alan Bunce, Victor Kilian, Reginald Mason, and many others, provides a colorful background for the dramatic testimony of Mr. Anderson and the Theater Guild that, more than we know, George Washington was, indeed, the Father of His Country.

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Anything Goes!" a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Meriman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," another large and scuffling musical circus boasting such matters as opulent scenery, acres of girls, and Bert Lahr. At the Winter Garden.

"Merrily We Roll Along," a play in reverse, proving that boyhood ideals in 1916 and manhood's riches in 1934 are two pathetically different things. At the Music Box Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Small Miracle," biting melodrama, the action of which takes place in the lounge of a theater during one evening. At the 48th Street Theater.

"The Children's Hour," affecting, sturdily honest play about a demoniac child who destroys two schoolmistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliott's Theater.

"The Distaff Side," John Van Druten's adroit and delicious proof that a play requires no plot if it is well-written and acted—which this is. At the Booth Theater.

"The Farmer Takes A Wife," a completely satisfying folk-play, rich in the details of life on the Erie Canal in the 'fifties. At the 46th Street Theater.

"The Great Waltz," a costly operetta, studded with eloquent settings and Strauss music, all as bland as country cream, but not half as fattening. At the Center Theater.

"Valley Forge," Maxwell Anderson's lyric, and bitter, study of the causes and deceptions of the American Revolution. At the Guild Theater. W. B.

Irish Academy of Letters Announces Its Awards

William Butler Yeats presided over a public session of the Irish Academy of Letters when it met recently in Dublin. The purpose of the gathering was to award the laurels to Ireland's literary giants for their labors during the last year. This was the first meeting for this purpose, and the little Peacock Theater in Dublin was crowded with a brilliant throng of the literati of the Free State.

It was significant that the convocation took place in the Peacock Theater, which has been intimately associated with the revival of letters in Ireland. An international touch was given by the presence of the French Minister, M. Pierre Guerlet. Others present included the American Chargé d'Affaires, James Orr Denby. The Irish literary movements was represented by Dr. Lennox Robinson, dramatist and director of the Abbey Theater, F. R. Higgins, poet, and Seán O'Faoláin, novelist.

The Casement award, given in alternate years for drama and poetry, again was provided by the gift of George MacDonald of New York, Papal Marquis. A group of Irish-Americans, who preferred to remain anonymous, also presented a prize for the best work in Gaelic.

Lord Dunsany received the Harmsworth Prize for his story, "The Curse of the Wise Woman." It was announced that close contestants for this award were Seán O'Faoláin's novel, "A Nest of Simple Folk," and Helen Waddell's "Peter Abelard."

The award provided by Marquis MacDonald was given to Brinsley MacNamara's play, "Margaret Gillan." This drama was one of the outstanding presentations of the Abbey Theater during the last season.

Maurice O'Sullivan, from Blasket Island, off the Kerry Coast, received the award for the best work in the Gaelic. His book, "Twenty Years A-Growing," was a great success in America in its English translation.

WILLIAM P. SEARS, JR.

Pizarro Statue Goes South

When the Grace liner *Santa Lucia* sailed for the West Coast of South America a few days ago, a box fourteen feet high by seventeen feet long by nine feet wide occupied space in one of her holds.

The box contained a bronze equestrian statue of Francisco Pizarro, who conquered Incan Peru and founded Lima 400 years ago. In January, Peru is commemorating that event with celebrations which will last a month. The statue, which will be set up in front of the Governmental Palace in the Plaza de Armas in Lima, is the work of the late Charles Cary Rumsey, the American sculptor and sportsman. Modeled in 1910, the great Pizarro was not cast until last summer, when Rumsey's widow, Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey, determined to present the statue to Lima.

At the Same Old Stand

The Metropolitan Opera House, in New York, Peels Away the Grime of Nearly Fifty Years for a Shiny New Season

By GRENVILLE VERNON

There is one Wall Street gage which the astute financial writers apparently have overlooked in their reckonings of the chances for emergence from the gray shadow of depression. It has been overlooked because, mainly, it is out of sight of the experts. It doesn't stand in Wall Street, or even Broad, but at Broadway at 39th Street, and it is still called, with becoming bluntness, the Metropolitan Opera House.

For weeks, passers-by have gaped at the dun old pile of heavy masonry. The dirty grime of the last twenty-five years has become russet gold and, in the direct phrasing of the boys of Broadway, four blocks north, the old place has had its face washed. This scrubbing of the house, visible to all who passed in the street, has been but a little of the restoration carried on in the interior. Plasterers, upholsterers, painters, carpenters, electricians, and cleaners have stumbled over each other in their zeal to complete the work before the new season opened, December 24, a Christmas Eve in which the auditorium would gleam like a prize apple.

The ceiling frescoes, sleeping behind the dirt of more than four decades, have been washed, seats have been renewed, a new fire-curtain has been hung, the entire building rewired, and a new stage-lighting system and modern switchboard installed.

This is for the season only a few days away now, but for next season even more drastic changes are contemplated. It is planned to install an orchestra pit which will rise to the level of the stage for symphony concerts and new stage machinery has been discussed. When the whole job has been completed the outlay will well pass \$500,000 and there is where the financial forecasters lost a gage, for the sum, all of it, must come from the pockets of Wall Street.

The members of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company are the leaders of the social and financial world of New York and when they willingly appropriate a \$500,000 fund for reconditioning the Opera House it is only reasonable to think it is more than an expensive gesture for the advancement of musical art. More likely, it is solid proof that they believe business is better. Only when prosperity is present or apparent do these men become bullish on the luxury of grand opera.

Supporting this outlay, and giving the new paint and glossy new wires reason, is a program of events which musical observers have called the most interesting in years.

These pages recently described the details of the new season, naming the established stars who would be heard again and also describing the new and younger singers acquired for this season. Four American



Brown Brothers photograph

The Metropolitan Opera House, free from its layers of grime

young women, the Misses Helen Jepson, Mary Moore, Myrtle Leonard, and Kathryn Meisle are included in this company of new, young talents. An American, John Lawrence Seymour, will hear his opera, "In the Pasha's Garden," sung, and Jonel Jorgulesco, young Rumanian-American scenic designer, has been commissioned to design the settings for Domenico Cimarosa's three-act opera, "Il Matrimonio Segreto," an interesting work new to the present generation of opera ardents. Lucrezia Bori will sing the leading part.

No Monopoly This Season

The Metropolitan, in spite of such interesting events and its new *decor*, will not have a monopoly this season. Max Rabinoff is to have a popular-price season at the Hippodrome. Altho the Rabinoff schedule is not yet complete, Roberto Moronzoni, formerly of the Metropolitan, is to be chief conductor.

The record of Mr. Rabinoff's enterprise to date is such as to indicate that he will offer a higher type of performance than has been the case with recent seasons of opera at that vast old house. There is room and patronage in New York for two opera-houses—indeed, the success of the Metropolitan could be added to by a public trained in another, and lower-priced, house.

If new opera-lovers are to be created, and they must be if opera is to endure, they must come largely from a class which at present is unable to afford the prices at the Metropolitan. Once created, the Metropolitan is certain to benefit, particularly in the cheaper seats.

America's Perfect Literary Marriage

Edwin and Anna Catherine Markham, Happily Wed for Thirty-Seven Years, Point to Their Own Lives to Disprove the Theory That Poets Need Single Blessedness

By JOHN BLACK

MENTION of the name Markham in connection with poetry immediately brings to mind "The Man With the Hoe." The reader primes himself for a personality sketch, perhaps, about the distinguished poet, with possibly some added observations on the amazing vitality which enables this author, at eighty-two, to continue vigorously on his transcontinental lecture-tours.

Not so in the present instance, however. For once Edwin Markham will be treated to comparative obscurity while the spotlight is focused on that lesser-known poet of the Markham family—Anna Catherine Markham, his gifted and retiring wife.

First, Mrs. Markham is an author in her own right. Her literary talents found their earliest outlet in childhood when she won an important prize-essay contest. During the last thirty years, Mrs. Markham has written and published extensively both stories and verse; quite a few of her poems have found their way into anthologies.

However, when questioned about her literary work, the chances are Mrs. Markham will dismiss the subject with a deprecatory wave of the hand. Instead, she is likely to tell how she discovered the unfinished draft of "The Man With the Hoe" among her husband's unpublished manuscripts, and persuaded him to complete it at once.

Small Part of Picture

Yet her discernment on that occasion, for all its historic importance, is but a small part of the picture. The truth is that one can not dissociate the career of Edwin Markham from that of his wife.

As I reflect upon my many visits to the Markham home on Staten Island—the kindly, unaffected hospitality which greets all comers there, and the domestic felicity that impresses one immediately on crossing the threshold—I am forced to the inescapable conclusion that here, truly, is America's perfect literary marriage.

Here, no doubt, lies the explanation of Markham's extraordinary productivity. Two years ago his "Eighty Songs at Eighty" amazed the country. To-day, two-thirds of the way toward his eighty-third birthday, he issues three anthologies.

He states blithely that he is looking forward to his ninetieth birthday.



© International

Edwin and Anna Catherine Markham

Markham believes that the secret of his success is Anna Catherine Markham. He said as much many years ago when he wrote those admirable lines:

I never build a song by night or day,
Of breaking ocean or of blowing whin,
But in some wondrous unexpected way,
Like light upon a road, my Love comes in.

The poem is as true to-day as on the day it was written. This spirit of devotion is most evident in the home life of the Markhams; which, indeed, brings us to our main theme—Anna Catherine Markham herself. Mrs. Markham's character is a rare blend of the artistic and the practical. She is equally at home in analyzing the newest trends of poetry as in planning the family dinner.

"Poets," she remarked once as she presided at an ample repast, "should be well nourished if they are to do good creative work."

This is expressive of her philosophy. She follows the principle of balanced living. Perhaps Mr. Markham has just solicited her advice on a new poem; she reads the manuscript promptly, and reports as her judgment dictates.

A moment later, Mrs. Markham will be

busy directing the routine management of the household, catering carefully to the material needs of her family. This task is a full-time occupation in itself. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Markham, and their son, Virgil Markham, who is a novelist of note, the family almost invariably includes one or two house-guests.

No less than her husband, who is a man of great stature and endurance, Anna Catherine Markham is endowed with exceptional health. She has the physical and mental energy of a woman of middle-age. Two phases of her character always have seemed dominant—her deep spirituality, and her broad human understanding. Perhaps the first phase finds its most perfect expression in her letters. Despite the passing of years, she still maintains an active and abundant correspondence, mostly with young writers who seek—and never fail to receive—the benefit of her wise counsel and guidance.

The second phase exemplifies what Walt Whitman has termed "the primal sanities." Mrs.

Markham is truly an artist in domestic management. Dinners at the Staten Island homestead to those lucky ones who partake of them, are a cherished experience—no less for the always delectable repasts than for the stimulating conversation.

Dinner-Building an Art

The married life of Edwin and Anna Catherine Markham must stand as a complete refutation of the commonly accepted theory that literary folk should not wed. True enough, unions such as theirs do not submit to analysis; they are of an elusive spiritual substance which baffles definition.

However, one cue does suggest itself; that is, the complete adjustment between the artistic and the material needs of life which these two gifted people have achieved. To them poetry is a flower which will bloom only if it is properly nourished at the roots. Creating a good dinner, Mrs. Markham has asserted, is no less an art than creating a good sonnet.

Meanwhile, Mr. and Mrs. Markham look forward confidently to many more years of happy companionship. Perhaps, seven years hence, Edwin Markham will be offering a new book of verse under the title "Ninety Songs at Ninety."

Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department
will not be returned. Unpublished poetry
is not acceptable

CAROL

BY KATHERINE SHEPARD HAYDEN

Let not the wakened cattle low,
Nor let the young lambs cry—
They need not fear the gentle babe
That 'neath this roof doth lie—
Nor let them think the radiance there
Is from a dawning sky.

For midnight stars are high above
The shepherds in the wild—
And Joseph rests, and Mary too,
So still and undefiled;
And all the lovely light around
Is from the Holy Child!

Oh let the cattle quiet be—
They need not stir till morn;
And let sweet Mary slumber too,
So fair, and young, and worn!
But o'er the earth let angels sing
Because the Christ is born!

—Scribner's Magazine.

THE SNOW-BLIND

BY JOSEPHINE W. JOHNSON

As men who once have seen
White sun on snow, white fire on ice,
And in a wide noon, shadowless,
Gone blind with light,
So these men walk who once have seen
God without veils, the mind's
Momentary and blinding birth of sight.

To them henceforth we are but shape and
shadow,
Fog forms, hands moving in a mist,
Our houses dark, our halls are winding
tunnels,
Our little triumphs less than little straws
Balanced above a sparrow's nest.

And from that hour we call them dangerous
men and strange,
Bigoted, fierce, loud croakers of a dream,
Anarchists, atheists, we say,
Who walk, eyes stretched, as blind men walk,
But ask no man the way.

—The Atlantic Monthly.

THE FOUR AGES OF MAN

BY WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

He with body waged a fight,
But body won; it walks upright.

Then he struggled with the heart,
Innocence and peace depart.

Then he struggled with the mind;
His proud heart he left behind.

Now his wars on God begin,
At stroke of midnight God shall win.

—Poetry (Chicago).

OCTAVE

BY ELIZABETH GALLAGHER

Never the low-strung tones of deepening fall
Sound on the wind but I remember all
The loveliness of springs beyond recall.

Timbrel and flute and thin re-echoing bell,
Ring in the wind wherever spring rains fell
Repeating the old seasonal they tell.

Viols intone for autumn. Yet I hear
The treble voice of spring rise faint and clear.

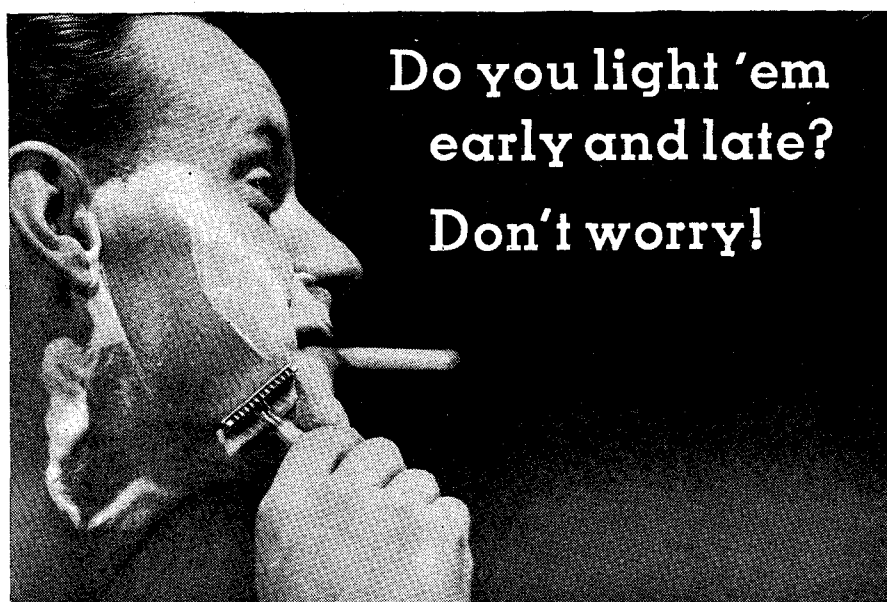
—The Forum.

POET'S HEAVEN

BY MARGARET E. BRUNER

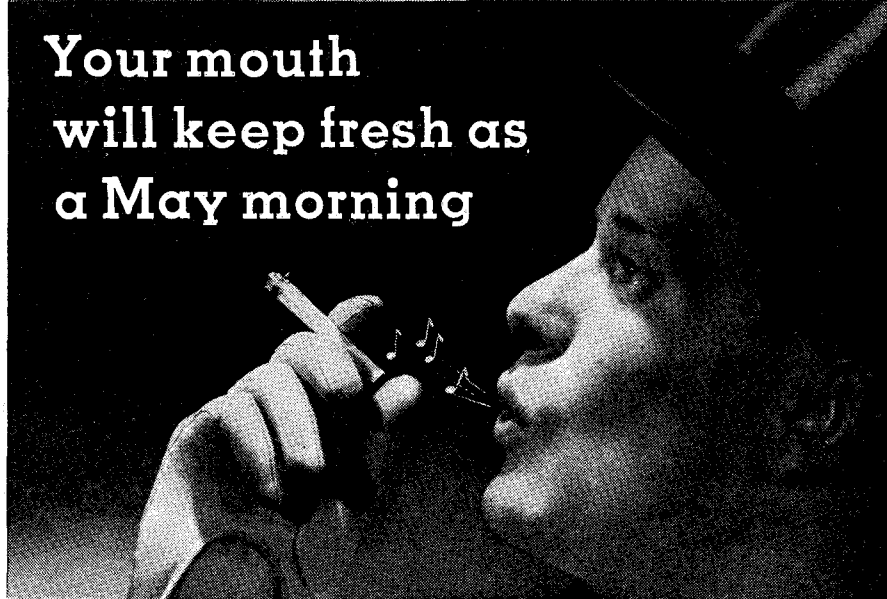
I think a poet's Heaven will be
A place where stamps grow on a tree—
Where editors give friendly tips
Instead of cold rejection slips.

—The Circle (New York).

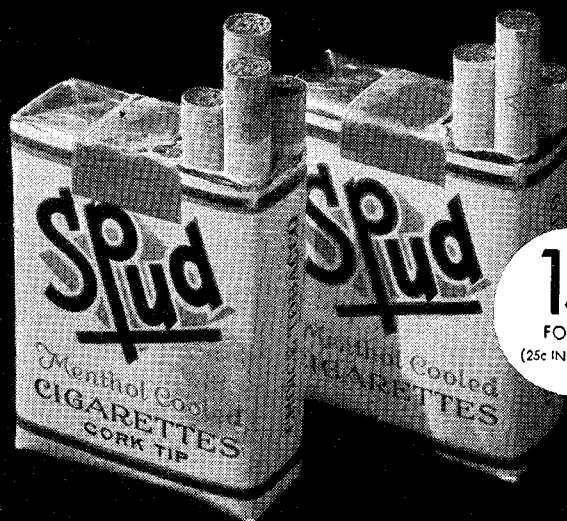


Do you light 'em
early and late?
Don't worry!

Your mouth
will keep fresh as
a May morning



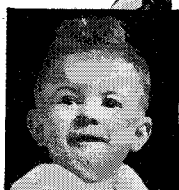
...if you keep to Spuds



They have a way all their own of cooling the smoke
...sifting out irritants... giving you dewy-fresh flavor.

THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO COMPANY, INCORPORATED, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

A TRUE STORY



By AN
OHIO MOTHER

*Who tells of a simple aid
to good health and a
beautiful complexion*

When children grow up with fine complexions and are "pictures of health," mother usually has contributed some good sound advice. We thank Mrs. Leo Platteborze of 22 Euclid Avenue, Struthers, Ohio, for her letter, below, telling what she found so essential in bringing up strong, healthy children:

"I am enclosing a photograph of my two oldest children in babyhood. They were both Nujol babies.

"I started my newest baby on it when she was three months old and she has a fair complexion and is just as regular as the rest of us.

"The only disease the children have had has been measles and no bad after effects developed. They certainly are the pictures of health and I have always felt that we owe our gratitude and our 'regular health habits' to Nujol.

"We are constant users of Nujol. I always have an extra bottle on hand. It has kept us healthy all through the long hard winter we had. Our habits were regular.

"I really do think all children would be healthier if they were given Nujol—also grownups. It has done wonders for me. I have used it for a dozen years. Our boy is 12 years and sure is strong and very healthy. I really just *couldn't* keep house without Nujol."

Nujol, "regular as clockwork," now comes in two forms, plain Nujol and Cream of Nujol, the latter flavored and often preferred by children. You can get it at any drug store.

What is your Nujol story? If you have been using Nujol for ten years or more, if you are bringing up your children on it, tell us. Address Stanco, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, Dept. 7X, New York City.

Copy. 1934 Stanco Inc.

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

God's Pocket. By Rachel Field. (New York: The Macmillan Company; \$2.)

Mary Peters. By Mary Ellen Chase. (New York: The Macmillan Company; \$2.50.)

Lost Paradise. By Robert P. Tristram Coffin. (New York: The Macmillan Company; \$2.50.)

Shipmates. By Isabel Hopestill Carter. (New York: William R. Scott; \$2.50.)

Twenty or fifteen years ago, when folks foregathered to talk literature, they talked of the new writers from the Middle West—Carl Sandburg, Edgar Lee Masters, Vachel Lindsay, poets; Floyd Dell, Ben Hecht, and other novelists. But the Chicagoans—except Sandburg—have emigrated to New York, or to Hollywood, or died; and Chicago is no longer the Hope of American Literature. . . . Ten, or five, years ago the

wise ones talked of the New Writers of the New South: of William Faulkner and Evelyn Scott, of DuBose Heyward and T. S. Stribling, of Ellen Glasgow in an older generation, and a host of others. . . . But this year wise folks talk of Maine.

A year ago Gladys Hasty Carroll published her story of the round of the seasons on a Maine farm in "As the Earth Turns," a novel as sound to the core as a Maine potato. Last spring Rachel Field came forward with the strange story of Capt. Samuel Hadlock, Jr., of Little Cranberry Island, who hunted seals, toured Europe with an Eskimo circus, and brought back, to startle the home folks, a girl still remembered on the island as "the Prooshian lady." This autumn have appeared three more books, novels in form but close to Maine history, all definite contributions to American literature.

They are books of a vanished past, these Maine books, but written by children reared in the old traditions and heart-hungry for them. Mary Ellen Chase's story, "Mary Peters," is rich with memories of the home ports of the old Maine fleet. She does what the other Maine writers do not attempt to do—she carries her tale into the living present, when the sea-captains are old men, and summer visitors are astonished to discover in the "quaint" townsfolk a sea-captain's daughter who can teach their children Latin and Greek. There is the dignity of Greek tragedy in her story.

Robert Coffin's are memories of a salt-water-farm boyhood, less of sea-captains

who sailed the Seven Seas than of men who went out to sea to fish, and of such a healthy farm-family life as Mrs. Carroll pictured in "As the Earth Turns." Of days when boys were paid five cents a quart for smashed potato-bugs, of grinding scythes, of the odor of October apples and Saturday night baked beans, of Bible readings, and of the loneliness of a boy's first nights at the town academy. But the *Peter* of his book knows that he will never go back to the Maine farm; the Maine-born author of the book is to-day a professor in another State.

The glow of the sun on sails hull down on the horizon is in "Mary Peters" and also in Miss Carter's "Shipmates," a magnificent saga of the life of a captain's wife at sea. This is the story of a daughter of Maine who followed her man to sea, always a little fearful of it and always proud of

her husband's seamanship. The sea life was bred in the bone of the old Maine folks. "I got sort of tired of doing up bundles, and the smell around the docks made me kind of homesick, I guess," says one of Miss Carter's boys who had tried to settle down to a steady life ashore. "My folks all went to sea," he meditated. So did he, in the end.

There have been many books about the brave struggles of men against the sea; but few of the women. Miss Carter's own father was born at sea on a wind-jammer. Behind such a bare phrase, "born at sea," lies the kind of woman's heroism of which Miss Carter writes—a mother in the agony of childbirth who dared not even ask to see her husband while the tall waves battered the ship; a woman who, later, when she felt and heard and smelled the lightning strike, had to sleep, alone in the cabin with her baby, before she could learn how ominous the trouble might be.

Through all these Maine books glitters that kind of winter sunshine which is the essence of Yankee speech and Yankee humor. Yankees, as friends of President Coolidge learned, may have a reputation for silence, but can talk, when they want to talk, in long, uninterrupted streams.

It is a curious phenomenon that in one year Maine should leap so suddenly to the forefront of American letters. None of these are "problem novels" of twisted characters; they are all more or less heroic epics of little men who met the tides and the seasons as they came, with wry humor and reticent courage. Perhaps their popularity is a symptom of a mood in 1934 America.

Worth Reading

Creators of Wonderland. By Marguerite Mespoulet. (New York: Arrow Editions, \$3.) A charming, richly illustrated book about the animal drawings of a Frenchman, J. J. Grandville, from whom Tenniel clearly drew the inspiration for his immortal drawings for "Alice in Wonderland" and "Alice Through the Looking Glass."

The Mickey Mouse Waddle Book and The Wizard of Oz Waddle Book. (New York: Blue Ribbon Books; \$1 each.) Guaranteed to keep parents and children happily playing—and reading—on the floor.

Poems for Youth by Emily Dickinson. Edited by Alfred Leete Hampson. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; \$2.) Poems by the strange little girl of Amherst who, unknown in her own day, to-day looms greater than the famous Boston and Concord poets of her day. Selected for children, but good for any age.

In the Steps of the Master. By H. V. Morton. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; \$3.) A visit to the land of the Bible.

On the Current Screen

It is generally conceded now that there is no particular point in discussing "Hamlet" without some consideration of the Prince of Denmark. At least equally foolish would be any contemplation of a Garbo picture without proper recognition of the fact that Garbo was in it. Thus, it is quite aimless to point out that *The Painted Veil* (AAA) would be a commonplace, familiar, and generally fruitless, triangle-melodrama were it not for the presence in the cast of the most distinguished actress in the cinema—if not in all of the drama. For Miss Garbo is very definitely in the film, and, by her presence, adds to it that customary quality of her magic which transforms it into something interesting and important.

"The Painted Veil" is merely another of those heavy Eastern sex-studies which W. Somerset Maugham has an unhappy way of writing in his weaker moments. It is the story of a grave English doctor, who returns to the seat of his practise in Hongkong with a beautiful Austrian wife he has married during his European holiday. In China he is busy with his practise, and she grows bored and restless. She has a romance with a dashing British consular official. He finds out about it, and is annoyed to the point of planning vengeance. Then cholera breaks out in the interior of China. When the wife sees her husband fighting heroically against the ravages of the plague, she is filled with remorse, and there is a happy reconciliation. There is nothing in the writing and direction of the picture to add distinction to a routine melodrama, but Greta Garbo is in the cast. Thereupon the frailties of the story seem curiously unimportant.

The supporting cast of the film is helpful. Herbert Marshall, whose romantic lugubriousness sometimes grows a trifle annoying, offers his best cinema performance as the serious-minded husband. George Brent is better than usual as the philandering English official. Jean Hersholt is good in a small part.



Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Herbert Marshall, Greta Garbo, and Jean Hersholt in a scene from "The Painted Veil"

The President Vanishes (AAA*)—A rapidly paced and pleasantly vigorous melodrama attacking the munitions interests, Fascist groups, and international bankers, who are, according to the film, attempting to drive the United States into a new World War. The picture tells how a *President of the United States*, who was attempting to

stem the jingo tide which seemed to be forcing the country into a war, incurred the enmity of a sinister Fascist group favoring hostilities, and led by a fanatical demagog.

Then, just as he was about to appear before a belligerent Congress with his message advocating peace, he disappeared. All the evidence seemed to point to a kidnaping by the jingoes. Since this is a mystery picture, the solution can not be revealed. However, the picture is not terribly impressive as an antiwar editorial, but as melodrama it is first-rate. The acting is excellent, in particular by Arthur Byron as the *President*, by Paul Kelly as a young secret-service agent, and by Edward Ellis as the fanatical leader of the Fascist organization.

* * * *

The Private Life of Don Juan (AAA)—An English-made picture, starring the elder Douglas Fairbanks in a rueful, half sardonic account of the days when the great lover had passed his prime. Pictorially it is a beautiful film, and its story of the disillusionment of *Don Juan* when he discovers that the days of his greatness are gone succeeds in being both humorous and romantic. Mr. Fairbanks is reasonably good in the part, and he is vastly aided by the presence in the cast of Merle Oberon and a number of other beautiful English actresses. There might have been more vitality to the picture.

* * * *

Gambling—That brilliant actor, George M. Cohan, in a clumsy and feeble melodrama about an honest gambler who set out to find who had killed his stepdaughter. Its only virtue is Mr. Cohan's presence, and that is handled too amateurishly to be properly effective.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA

*Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, The First World War.

AAA

We Live Again, *Kid Millions, Evelyn Prentice, The Gay Divorcée, The Battle, Broadway Bill, *Flirtation Walk, The Painted Veil, *The President Vanishes, The Private Life of Don Juan.

AAAA—Outstanding films

AAA—Recommended films

*Films suitable for children



OUR OWN Enquiring Reporter

Now that it's so popular to be asked questions by enquiring reporters, we sent one of our own out on a little cross-country jaunt. Here are some of his reports:



Mrs. R. L. Van D—, Youngstown, Ohio: "Do I drink pineapple juice? I think it's grand. Our whole family has DOLE Pineapple Juice for breakfast every morning!"

Miss Wilma N—, New York City: "I like DOLE Pineapple Juice because it's so fresh and fragrant in that vacuum-packed can of yours. Please put me down for DOLE every time."



Mrs. Charles M. G—, Chicago: "Our family always has half a dozen cans or so of DOLE Pineapple Juice in the refrigerator. It's the most economical fruit juice I know of, and so convenient. Just open the can and pour. That's all."

Mr. Henry J. T—, Birmingham: "I like DOLE Pineapple Juice at night when I come home from work. Yes sir! I understand it's rich in natural, energy-yielding fruit sugars and that's why a tall glass of golden pineapple juice always hits the spot when I'm tired and want a refreshing drink."



Mrs. C. Leroy B—, Seattle: "I use DOLE Pineapple Juice for cooking, too. Basting hams and meats. In sauces. It's perfectly delicious that way. You should try cooking with it."

Regist'd Nurse, Mildred A. McK—, San Diego: "Because DOLE Pineapple Juice has been accepted by the American Medical Association's Committee on Foods and is a good source of Vitamins A, B and C, with important nutritional elements, I've found it's especially good for children. They like it too!"



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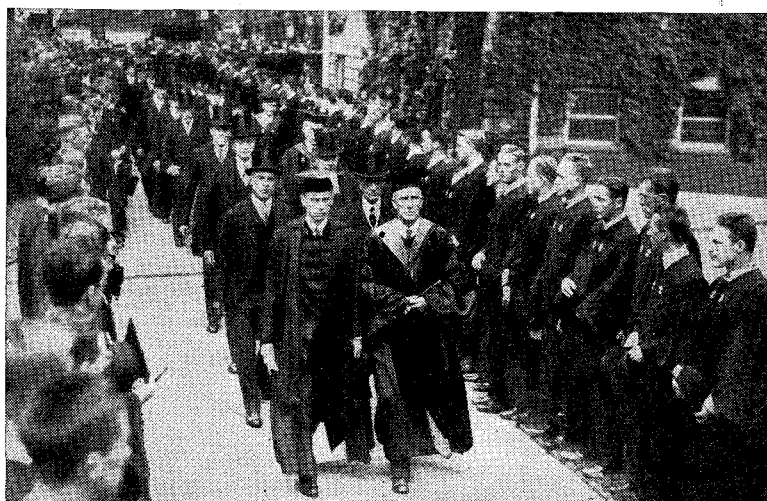
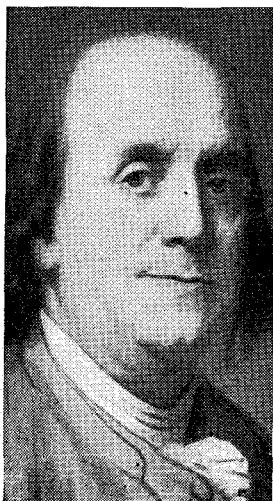


PINEAPPLE JUICE

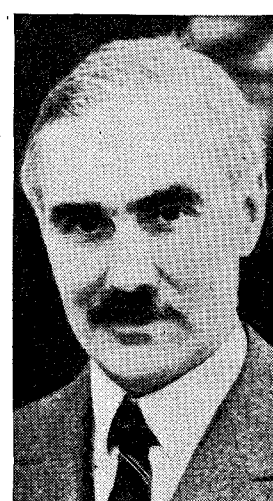
University Training for Government Service

The Nation's Great Institutions of Higher Learning Revert to the Jeffersonian Ideal of Education—Making a Career in Public Affairs for Political Economists

By H. I. BROCK



Keystone



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Benjamin Franklin, who was a career man but not a college graduate; (right) Joseph Clark Grew, career diplomat and college graduate, and (center) a Commencement procession at Harvard, where the Graduate School of Business Administration will train young men for public service

A STRAW which shows which way the wind is blowing was the announcement some time ago by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration that it proposed to provide special training for those who desire to make a career of the government service. Evidences of the same drift have multiplied since—indications of awareness on the part of leading educational institutions of the arrival of an opportunity in the situation created by the national emergency and of readiness to take steps to measure up to that opportunity.

Only some fifteen years ago, the Harvard Business School was set up on the other side of the Charles River from the rest of America's oldest university, and the advent of the stranger into such illustrious company was greeted with cries of rage and howls of dismay from the conservators of academic tradition. This notwithstanding that with business going full-throttle, and set for unlimited expansion, with business jobs multiplying all around and holding out dazzling prospects, it seemed an eminently practical move to take George F. Baker's money and enlarge Harvard's usefulness to the nation by equipping it with machinery to fit young men to fill such jobs adequately and to grasp efficiently such opportunities.

Even in those boom times, it must be remembered, the country was overstocked with lawyers, doctors, engineers, teachers, clergymen and other so-called professional specialists who were the traditional output of the academic mill.

Here was adjustment to facts—recognition of the place of education in fitting men for needed service to the community.

The depression, with the New Deal following in its wake, has required another adjustment. The already overmanned private professions have become so congested, have been reduced to such long

division of short rations, that new accessions from the ranks of college graduates are lucky if they find an opening at all. The supply must be cut down with the demand. Private business operations, employment, and opportunity have been cruelly curtailed, with the parallel effect on the number of business-school graduates that can be absorbed in that field.

Only governmental employment has been enlarged—expanded on a vast scale. A great number of the new government jobs are of the caliber requiring the special training customarily given to professional persons through colleges and universities. Mr. Roosevelt's "brain trusters" are celebrated examples, but, in fact, the huge machine of the Recovery Administration has created thousands of places which only better-than-average educated men—or women—can fill.

Meeting a New Situation

All but the most irreconcilable conservatives are agreed that, whatever happens to the New Dealer, and his New Deal, as such, all this machinery can not be scrapped in a hurry. Of the multitude of activities set on foot many must carry on for a long time, and furnish jobs accordingly.

Harvard is not the only institution which has taken stock of the situation and set about meeting it. Columbia has been conducting a survey on which to base considered readjustments. Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton, brought the matter of the opportunity of public service into the address with which the present session opened.

At Union College, Gov. Wilbur Cross of Connecticut pointed out that the idea of the college as a nursery of statesmen was the original American republican tradition—practically applied in filling higher Federal and State offices down to Andrew Jackson's time. One of the most influential

members of the Yale Corporation commends to undergraduates looking for secure success, the governmental service as a career to be prepared for as seriously as in the past—or present—a law or a medical student has been or is prepared for his profession.

The story runs that the new head of America's second oldest college, William and Mary, is not averse to the scheme of using as guinea-pigs toward the development of efficient governmental courses in his institution the first batch of his tentatively trained people who do find places in that service. The University of Wisconsin, of course, has been in the public service of the State of the La Follettes for many years.

The original idea of an American university—as distinguished from a mere college—was that which Thomas Jefferson proposed for William and Mary, an idea only imperfectly embodied in the University of Virginia, which was his eventual foundation, because of the lack of the lower stages of the complete school system as he had outlined it.

These lower stages were to take care of languages, literature, mathematics, and all the practical and cultural subjects of a liberal education through the college level. The University was to be a school of law, philosophy, and history, particularly arranged and designed to fit citizens of a republic—citizens already educated in the languages and the rest—to comprehend the principles of government as revealed in past experiments, and to study the practical application of these principles to the public affairs of their own country. Thus was liberty to be preserved and the general welfare secured.

A beneficent by-product of the depression is a tendency to get back to the original American principle of the function of education in relation to the government of a free people.

The March of Recovery

Money in circulation for November increased \$185,950,191 over the October total. The per capita amount for November was \$43.78 compared with \$43.05 for October, according to the Treasury Department.

With a continuous widening of distribution of electrical supplies throughout the country during the current year, new highs have been attained both in production and sales increases. Compared with the first ten months of 1933, there has been an increase of from 25 to 40 per cent. in tonnage and dollar volume. The total volume of business placed with manufacturers of electric equipment during the first nine months of 1934 exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1933 by approximately 50 per cent. Employment and pay-rolls have been maintained at a higher level than a year ago, with the average gain placed at 10 to 12 per cent., according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Retail sales improved 11 per cent. in November as compared with the same month of 1933, following a compilation of reports from 513 department stores in 247 cities throughout the country. The gain for the first eleven months of the year was reported as 13 per cent., according to a Federal Reserve announcement.

Contributors to This Issue

John Black was born in Scotland in 1893, and, after his elementary education, became apprenticed to a plumber at the age of twelve. He came to this country in 1906, and went into newspaper work. He served in the A.E.F. He was formerly Literary Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. He also has been Advertising Manager of Charles Scribner's Sons, and Associate Editor of *McClure's Magazine* and *Current History Magazine*.

H. I. Brock is on the Sunday staff of the *New York Times*.

Frank Elkins is on the sports staff of the *New York Times*, and has covered skiing for that paper for five years. He is a native New Yorker and attended New York University.

I. W. Carrel is Editor of *Hounds and Hunting*, published at Decatur, Illinois.

Joel P. Glass is a newspaper man who specializes in sports-writing. He was formerly on the staff of the *New York Sun*, and is now touring the country in search of material for sports-articles.

Benn Hall was formerly Television Editor of *The Billboard*, and is a member of the Sunday staff of the *New York Times*.

R. A. McFarland is in the Department of Psychology at Columbia University. He has lectured for the last four summers at the Geneva School of International Study, in Geneva, Switzerland.

William P. Sears, Jr., is a lecturer in education at New York University.

Grenville Vernon is the Editor of the *Dial Press*. He was formerly Music Editor of the *New York Tribune*.

Robert Winsmore is a staff writer for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelope. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

franking privileges.—"N. L. F.," Harrisburg, Pa.—The word *frank*, in the sense "to send or cause to be sent free of charge," is presumably derived from medieval Latin *francus*, free. The assumption is that the Franks of Gaul possessed full freedom in the Roman Empire, and the term *frank* then became a synonym with *free*. In early English literature the two words were frequently joined, as "he was *frank and free* borne in a free cytye."

The application of *frank* in the superscription to a letter to insure its being sent without charge dates back to the early 18th century, and has been continued since.

hocus-pocus.—"M. L. M.," Shreveport, La.—The notion that *hocus-pocus* may have owed its origin to the Latin "*hoc est corpus meum*," meaning "this is my body," is not supported by modern etymologists. In a "Sermon" by Tillotson in 1694, he said: "In all probability those common juggling words of *hocus-pocus* are nothing else but a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, by way of ridiculous imitation of the priests of the Church of Rome in their trick of Transubstantiation." Another opinion, that of Nares, is that the expression was taken from Italian jugglers who said "*Ochus Bochus*," in reference to a famous magician. The *Mirror*, vol. xxi, says: "*Ochus Bochus* was a magician and demon among the Saxons, dwelling in forest and caves." In Ben Jonson's "Magnetic Lady" (1632), *Hokos-Pokos* is the name of the juggler. Early in the 17th century, probably during the later life of Shakespeare, a juggler who appeared at one time before King James, assumed this appellation and thereafter called himself "The Kings Majesties most excellent Hocus Pocus." A later writer (1655) says that he was so called "because that at the playing of every Trick, he used to say *Hocus pocus, tontus talontus, vade celeriter jubeo*, a dark composure of words, to blinde the eyes of the beholders, to make his Trick pass the more currently without discovery."

philately.—"M. C. R.," Connellsville, Pa.—The correct pronunciation is *fi-lat'i-li-i's* as in *habit*, *a* as in *fat*.

sorghum-molasses.—"J. R. V.," Cedar Falls, Ia.—This term is permissible. Strictly speaking, *sorghum* is the name of the cereal grass that is cultivated for its saccharin content. The juice of this grass is prepared into a molasses. But we have other molasses obtained from sugar-cane, from sugar-beet, and from the sugar-maple, which may properly be identified as sugar-cane molasses, sugar-beet molasses, and sugar-maple molasses. Similarly, that from *sorghum* may be called *sorghum-molasses*.

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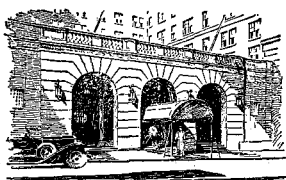


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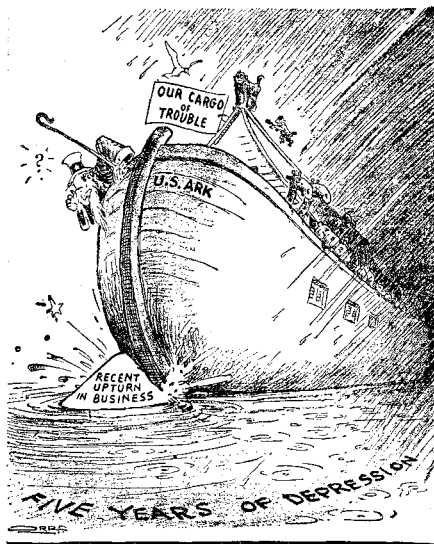
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Topics in Brief

OUR taxers have a shear the wealth program.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

THIS is another time of year to renew the suggestion that attractive travel ads be made illegal.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.



© 1934, The Chicago Tribune

Mt. Ararat?

—Orr in the *Syracuse Post-Standard*

MANY a player wishes he could burn his bridge partner behind him.—*Birmingham News*.

FUNNY, how those out of office know how to solve the nation's problems.—*Florida Times-Union*.

THE somewhat belated thought occurs to us that Upton Sinclair is a sort of divisionary.—*Weston Leader*.

ONE consolation, we haven't as yet seen any signs: "Ye Olde Booze Shoppe."—*Albany Evening News*.

IT is claimed that a real politician seldom dies. Once in a while, tho, his term expires.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*.

POET committing suicide left a poem for his creditors. Sounds like adding insult to injury.—*Dallas Morning News*.

IN Arkansas a cow wandered into a public library. Possibly in search of "Green Pastures."—*Miami Daily News*.

MUSSOLINI says the idle rich in Italy must go to work. Over here the first objective is to find work for the idle poor.—*Ohio State Journal*.

CONGRESS hasn't yet discovered who is backing that blackshirt movement in this country, but we bet it isn't the laundrymen.—*Boston Herald*.

IZVESTIA, Moscow mouthpiece of the Soviets, advises men to give up their seats in street-cars to women. We felt this sex equality was too beautiful to last.—*Detroit News*.

AT the rate the Dionne quintts are progressing they'll be writing testimonials in another year.—*Indianapolis News*.

THE fellow who used to say that he felt like thirty cents now would like to feel like thirty cents.—*Manchester Union*.

HALF of people's time nowadays seems to be spent weighing plans. And the other half planning ways.—*Boston Evening Transcript*.

A WARSAW man was in a trance for thirty-six hours. They don't brew that kind of stuff in this country.—*Everybody's Weekly (London)*.

WOMEN will try to get a law declaring economic independence. That ought to give the men their half of the pay-check.—*Wichita Eagle*.

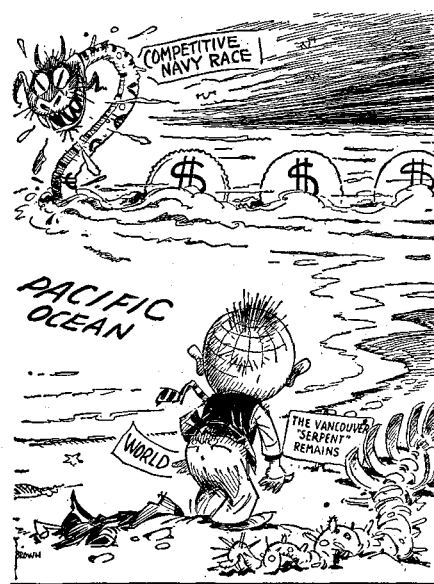
PROFESSOR DANIEL of Paris says he has succeeded in grafting garlic and cabbage plants, but doesn't say why.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald*.

WALL STREET broker's joke: "Yeah, one of my boys is working in Wall Street, and the other one can't make a living, either."—*Kansas City Star*.

THOSE Reich authorities who decry jokes about the hardships of the Nazi régime would have the people believe it is no yoke.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

RECENTLY a bunch of Hungarian miners stayed in a hole until their wages were raised. We shall have to do the same.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times*.

A PHILADELPHIA teacher is described as having "taught the same class for fifty-seven years." This is probably the record for backwardness.—*Springfield Union*.



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Just One Sea-Serpent After Another
—Brown in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*

How Soviet Union Handles Age-Old Problem of Criminal

(Continued from page 14)

there was a colony of wives and sweethearts. The attendants and offenders mingled freely on a comradely basis. I found several factory prisons equally free and open and educational in organization. There is a strong motivation to get a clear passport and trade-union card and even if one escaped little would be accomplished due to the rigid control of food and work by the Communist Party. For the most part the prisoners appeared to be contented and many remarkable rehabilitations occur.

Every factory, institute or collective farm has a Comrades' Court where many of the petty criminal activities are settled. On one occasion I witnessed a trial relating to a family quarrel in the cooperative flat where I lived. On the spot the neighbors heard the clear-cut evidence of the husband's infidelity and cruelty. The husband had to move out bag and baggage and reestablish himself. Again I witnessed a Comrades' Court in a scientific institute try a professor for unfair treatment of an assistant. He was suspended for two months with loss of money and prestige. I also heard an interesting session of a Comrades' Court in a factory prison settling problems of conduct and unfair treatment by attendants.

Judicial procedures are simple, direct, and intimately related to the social setting. In most criminal cases there is a thorough preliminary examination by a judicial officer to determine whether the case is fit for trial. In political crimes the OGPU (Soviet secret political police) has the power of investigation. Minor offenses are tried in the Peoples Court, which consists of a permanent judge and two lay judges.

A New Form of Justice

The parties concerned in the trial usually represent themselves, but they have a legal right to a free advocate, depending on their circumstances. More serious cases may be tried in the provincial or superior courts in each of the seven separate States of the U.S.S.R., or, in special cases, such as in the trial of the British engineers for "sabotage," by the Supreme Court.

There are a number of striking features of the legal system as contrasted with that of this country. The Russians have avoided "case law," and, altho cases may be cited, it is forbidden to cite them as authority. The higher courts have the right of review of all cases. This leads directly to the correction of wrong verdicts, and, indirectly, to greater vigilance and efficiency. There are short time-limits within which cases must be disposed of. The dockets are kept fairly clear and cases tried while the circumstances are fresh in the minds of those concerned. There is a noticeable lack of involved litigations as found in capitalist countries between trusts, factories and workmen and other organizations.

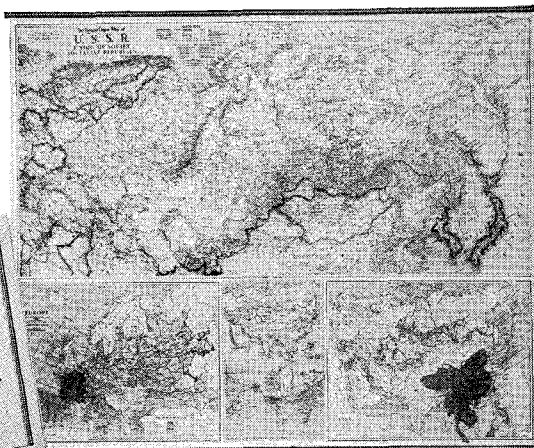
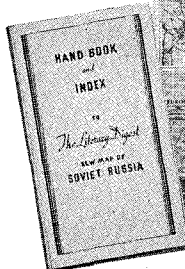
The evolution of Soviet political justice relates to the destruction of an old order and the establishment of a new society, revolutionary, but probably more civilized.

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Alabama's Stars Fall on Stanford

Sugar Bowl and East-West Games Attract Attention, but the Rose Bowl—Featuring Versatile Untested Southerners vs. Powerful Seasoned Westerners—Still Tops the Card



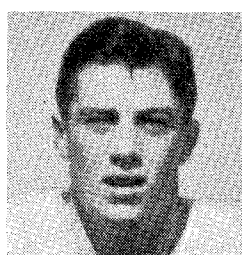
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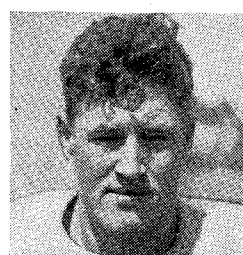
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A battle of All-Americans: Don Hutson and Captain Lee of Alabama; Grayson, Moscrip, and Reynolds of Stanford

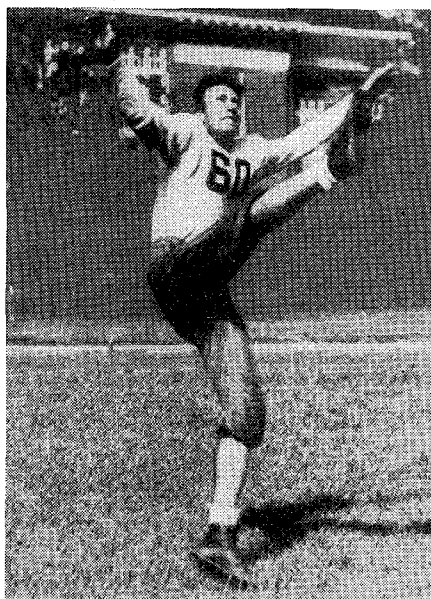
THE Rose Bowl game this New Year's Day, proudest of the surviving classics of 1934, will reach its majority this year—twenty-one years old, twenty in a row. Down in New Orleans, the "Sugar Bowl" has been born, and is fast being raised as a rival for the following belonging to the Pasadena pageant. "Pop" Warner, former Stanford coach, will take his Temple team down South to meet Tulane, to steal some of the spotlight away from his old troupe in California.

And a "Grapefruit Bowl" game has been proposed in Florida to further challenge the Rose Bowl gate—certainly the plans will materialize some day. And the annual East-West game, between picked teams of college stars, is rising right under the nose of the prestige of the Pasadena football pageant. Every worthy cause from pure sport and charity to politics and real estate is riding football out of 1934—now that the teams have contributed their bit to the college coffers. Still, amid all the ballyhoo and promotion, the Rose Bowl's "coming-of-age" party will top the card.

It won't be a game between the two best teams in America. A number of fans will argue that St. Mary's is a stronger team than Stanford. Certainly there are stronger teams than Alabama. Minnesota was both popular and professional choice—Big Ten conference rules blocked acceptance. Others held out for Purdue, Pittsburgh, Colgate, or Rice. But it was Alabama and Stanford that got the call for the leading rôles in the Pasadena opening.

For those who believe in this sort of thing, Alabama and Stanford have a "family tree" in common—they are related this year. Here's how it goes: Alabama beat Tennessee, 13-6; Tennessee lost to Fordham, 12-13; Fordham lost to St. Mary's, 9-14; St. Mary's beat Santa Clara, 7-0; Santa Clara tied Stanford, 7-7. Thus, for the arithmetically minded, the bet to make is this: Alabama will beat Stanford by one touch-down.

Both Alabama and Stanford have played in the Rose Bowl before—only once did they play each other, and that was a 7-7 tie. Against other teams, Alabama has won twice. Stanford has lost three times to other teams, and won only once in the Rose Bowl games.



Keystone

"Dixie" Howell of Alabama

A good play is always proved and tempered in the "sticks" before it opens on Broadway; so with Alabama and Stanford. Suppose we check back over their shake-downs during the season.

Stanford played the harder schedule and suffered one tie. Alabama came through a mediocre schedule without a defeat, and without a real test—it is risky to make a prediction on the basis of a schedule like that. Look what happened to Princeton after an easy season when Yale put on the pressure.

But both Alabama and Stanford played two games in which the merits of the teams and their stars were demonstrated: Alabama against Tennessee, and against Vanderbilt; Stanford against Washington, and against California.

Stanford has been a "grounded" team all year. Even against U.C.L.A., a team they beat, 27-0, Stanford stuck pretty closely to running-plays. They completed three out of seven attempted passes for only forty-three yards in that game. But they have a strong defense against passes—which should worry Alabama. In the game against the Washington Huskies, one of the most versatile teams on the Coast, the aggressive All-America Grayson of Stanford was brilliant and steady in breaking up Washington's shower of passes.

Early in that game, Grayson intercepted one pass and ran for a touch-down. He intercepted two more and slapped one into the hands of a team-mate, Buck Van Dellen. Then, after playing through the whole game, Grayson snared another Husky pass in the last half-minute of play and raced forty yards without interference to score.

Grayson is one of the three generally accepted All-Americans on the Stanford team; Moscrip and Reynolds are the others. Reynolds, playing tackle for Stanford, is six feet four and weighs 230 pounds. He is one of the best kick-off men in the game. Moscrip, Stanford end, is an Ohio boy, son of a Princeton football-player. In addition to being an excellent end, he is a dependable kicker. He has scored five field-goals and eighteen out of nineteen points after touch-down during the season. Faced by a mountainous Alabama line, and without a passing-attack, Moscrip's accurate kicking might well decide the game.

The Stanford-California game is a case in point. A study of the statistics will show that Stanford's running-attack was grounded against the heavy California line, and that the passing-attack failed. Moscrip was out of that game with a bad knee, and Grayson had to leave the game in the first quarter with a badly bent set of ribs that might yet keep him out of the Rose Bowl game. It was evident that Stanford's machine needed these two to function. Both of them still will have tender spots, vulnerable to the powerful Alabama line. A blocked punt, and a field-goal, won that California game for Stanford—it might take just that to win against the Alabama line.

(Continued on page 34)

Stanford's Achilles' Heel

Stanford-California Statistics

	S.	C.
First downs	4	7
Yards gained, running	146	120
Forward passes	6	12
Forwards completed	0	6
Forwards intercepted by	2	0
Yards gained, forwards	0	91
Average yardage of punts	30.6	31.5
Average runback of punts	7.7	8.3
Opponents' fumbles recovered	0	1
Yards lost, penalties	10	30

No Beaglers on Horseback

Sportsmen Follow Beagles, Pocket-Editions of Fox-Hounds, on Foot Instead of on a Horse; and Peter Rabbit Replaces Reynard as the Quarry in a Fast-Growing Sport

By I. W. CARREL

NOT because we like to wear a red coat and ride a horse but because of our sheer love of hunting behind hounds on foot and following them in their chases," is the reason a beagler gives for his attachment to this breed so fast growing in favor with sportsmen.

The beagle is, first of all, a hunting-hound—the smallest member of the hound family, measuring fifteen inches or less at the top of the shoulder. They have the same general characteristics of the fox-hound—they are often called miniature fox-hounds, by the inexpert, their legs being shorter in proportion to their bodies. Their ears are the same pendulous, flapping ones. They have the same keen scenting powers and the same stolid determination, which enables them to follow their quarry stout-heartedly for days at a time until their feet are raw and their muscles stiffen from weariness.

With all this fierce determination to follow the scent of their quarry, they are sportsmen of cheerful and friendly mien, instinctively giving warning by throwing their voices, once they take up the trail, and baying continuously, as long as they are moving forward on their line. They are not killers at heart—for no breed ranks higher in esteem among dog-lovers for friendliness and their gay, cheerful spirit as companions on a hike or a hunt.

Beagles are purposeful, their most general use being in driving game to the gun. "Rabbit-pushers" they are called by those who know their hunting breeds. No breed ranks with higher favor, generally, for following game at a slow, steady pace. They haven't the speed of the fox-hound on trail or the greyhound family's fleetness, when game is sighted. Their purpose is to take up the trail, then by following it at a steady and sure pace, either bring the quarry to the gun or to a state of exhaustion. "Cotton-tail" rabbits, because of their faint scent and ability to lay almost unsolvable tangles, are most frequently hunted by beagles.



Shady Shores Steadfast—a beagle for the hunt or for shows

In the North, the snow-shoe, or varying hare, is hunted through its swampy hang-outs. On the western prairie, the sprightly jack will give any hound a run for his money, before they tire or are circled back to their starting place. Within the last few years, a newer and stronger specimen of the hare family has made its appearance in the eastern part of this country and Canada with the stocking of certain parts of Canada and New York with European hare. These giants of the rabbit family will average ten or twelve pounds in weight. These big fellows are capable of making a three-mile point when pursued by beagles. Occasionally they have been known to run straight away for twelve miles before turning to complete the circle to their home stamping grounds, as do all animals.

For all their purpose as helpmates to

gunners, the beagle owes most of its popularity and general improvement in ability and appearance to sportsmen who have enjoyed their sport in competition at both the field-trials and bench-shows. Over fifty clubs are in operation in America and Canada, in holding field-trials and shows.

The number of doctors interested in beagling is surprising. One of them has adopted the slogan: "Follow beagles, live longer—and feel better while you live." Another says: "Beagles take you out of doors and inches off your waist-line." An Olympic boxing champion, well-known for other athletic prowess, too, credits beagling with being one of his best conditioners, by making running and road-work, so often dreaded, a pleasurable sport in helping his wind and strengthening his muscles, while reducing superfluous poundage.

The Gridiron's Intercollegiate Senator

By JOEL P. GLASS

TO the perplexities of a football season filled with unexpected happenings, add bewilderment of the public as to just how and why Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana became its most outstanding figure.

The public knows the surface answers, based on the spectacular personality and movements of the man. But what has been back of all these events?

"Senator Long has been a football enthusiast for many years," said an official of the University. "He has attended not only the University games, but high school and junior college games. Why, he played football himself when he was a boy at Winfield (Louisiana)."

Here is the testimony of Senator Long, himself, when asked when he first became interested in football:

"Since birth."

"Did you play the game?"

"Yes, as a kid in Winfield."

"Just with other kids in a vacant lot?"

"No, on the Winfield High School team."

"What position did you play?"

"Substitute. I was never anything but a substitute. There were twelve men on the team. I was the twelfth. The other eleven always stuck for the whole game. So I never got in."

Here the Senator executed the knowing glance which passes, with him, for a grin.

"They were men in those days," he observed. He went on: "I was on the baseball team, too. Again, I was a substitute. There were ten men on the team and I was the tenth. I got in no games. I was too little, I guess. But I did better at track. I ran for the team. I did the mile in five minutes. That wasn't so bad, was it?"

It turned out that young Huey P. Long

made the high-school debating-team and was a winner in oratorical contests.

When he was fifteen years old he quit school to go to work as a "drummer." After that, his interest in football ceased to be direct until he became Governor of Louisiana and, as such, headed the supervisors of the University.

"Whenever Huey Long gets behind anything he puts it over," said a Baton Rouge citizen, prominent in the affairs of the University, who, incidentally, has opposed Long on many occasions. Football at the University was one of the things which the then Governor decided needed to "be put over."

It appears that in his own unique way Senator Long is expanding the University to make it a larger asset to the State. And, of course, as many will say, he is paving the way to line up the support of a football-playing younger generation for Huey P. Long.



Keystone

Senator Huey Pierce Long leads the Louisiana State band

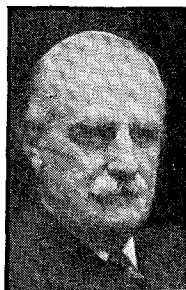
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Alabama's Stars Fall on Stanford at Rose Bowl

(Continued from page 32)

That's the case for Stanford; now for Alabama. First and foremost, Alabama has a line that averages 205 pounds and includes two All-Americans, Don Hutson at end and Capt. Bill Lee at tackle. That line is going to raise sand with the running attack of the Stanford backs, Alustiza, "Bones" Hamilton, and Bobby Grayson. And behind that line, Alabama has a set of backs as versatile as any in the country, and plenty of reserves.

Millard ("Dixie") Howell is, perhaps, a better all-round back than Grayson. Watch him work: In the Vanderbilt game, the Crimson Tide functioned at its best all season, to win, 34-0. In that game, Howell averaged punting forty yards; he returned punts a total of 124 yards; he pierced the line for forty-two yards; he swept the ends for eighty; and he threw passes that netted thirty-two yards—all for a total of 318 yards in one game.

Howell works behind the burly, blocking Riley Smith, one of the smartest field generals since "Papa" Pooley Hubert was at Alabama. Smith is the secret of Alabama's running-attack. From behind his screening, Howell runs or passes to Don Hutson, All-America end, or Jimmy Angelich, right-half. Howell has had a remarkable record this season: He completed thirty-one out of fifty-two passes for a gain of 438 yards; he has averaged a gain of more than six yards a play; and he has averaged forty-four yards in punting for three years.

Against Tennessee, Alabama scored the first touch-down on a succession of plays that might well work against Stanford: First, Howell fired a twenty-eight-yard pass to Hutson, who was downed on Tennessee's twelve-yard line. Then Howell sliced through the line for five yards and Demyanovich, full-back, crashed over to score. That's how the 'Bama backs work behind their great line; that's how games are won.

Thus did the leading players and the plot unfold their merits on the yokels in the "sticks." On New Year's Day, the dramatics will be polished for the gala "opening" in the Rose Bowl. Critics will name it one of the ten best shows of the year.

Week-End Winners

THE Louisiana State football team came from behind to overcome a two-touch-down lead last Saturday and beat Oregon 14-13. Ernie Siego's accurate place-kicking gave Louisiana the extra point for a winning score.

The Yale hockey team dropped two week-end matches in Canada, the first to McGill on December 14 by the score of 5-1, at Montreal, and the second game the following night at Toronto, 7-3.

At San Mateo, California, Time Supply triumphed in the Bay Meadows Handicap to capture a purse of \$25,000. The winning three-year-old colt is owned by Mrs. F. A. Carraud of El Paso. Dark Winter was second and Fleam third, the mile-and-one-eighth course being run by the winner in one minute, fifty-three and four-fifth seconds, through mist and mud.

Ski-Jumping Is Safer Than Football

National Amateur Champion Casper Oimoen Thinks It Is Safer to Jump the Length of a Gridiron on a Pair of Skis Than to Buck the Line in the Gridiron Game

By FRANK ELKINS

"I WOULD rather be a ski-jumper any day in the week than attempt to crash through a line of husky football-players," declared Casper Oimoen, the national amateur champion, during a recent interview.

"As far as I can remember, last year marked the first time that any fatalities occurred in ski-jumping here in the United States, whereas there are numerous deaths each year in football," he continued.

Oimoen has been acclaimed by veteran followers of this thrilling sport as one of the best if not the best of jumpers that this country has ever possessed. He has won the national title three times since 1930, in addition to many divisional honors.

During the Winter Olympic Games held at Lake Placid in 1932, Oimoen finished fifth, the highest place ever attained by an American in the ski-jump event. With more than a year of preparation before the Winter Olympic Games will be held in Germany, Oimoen is being looked upon as America's biggest threat to halt the perennial domination of Norway in the ski-jump.

"It is the inexperienced jumper who meets with serious mishaps for he has not yet acquired the knack of making a safe spill," added Oimoen. "This comes through experience, just as in any other sport. When competing on hills of great height for the first time, a ski-jumper becomes panic-stricken over the possibility of missing a good 'take-off.' He therefore makes a poor landing, a nervous landing.



Casper Oimoen soars above a ribbon of snow in California

"He lacks confidence. He doesn't fear landing on his face, but that his balance will be unsteady upon alighting and therefore result in a serious spill. A full-fledged jumper, however, senses an impending fall after landing and he will immediately topple over on his back or side, promptly raising his skis. By doing this, he tumbles down the bank before his body has picked up momentum and prevents the skis from doing any serious harm."

The jumper's ability to recover on a faulty "run-in," thereby getting a vigorous spring on the "take-off," has stamped Oimoen as this country's leading amateur jumper. He has exceptional confidence in himself. If, during a competition, the national ruler draws the last position, it is virtually a foregone conclusion as to who the ultimate winner of the event will be.

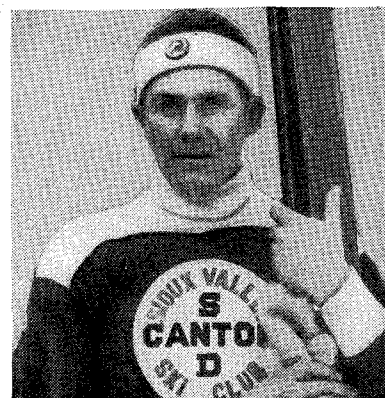
Oimoen is of Norwegian extraction. He was born in Valdres, Norway, on May 8, 1906. His parents moved to Vestre Toten when he was about eight years old, and it was there that he learned to master the intricacies of skiing. When eleven years of age, Oimoen took up ski-jumping.

Only four years elapsed before Oimoen attracted considerable attention for his prowess while attending school in Rausoff. At a tournament in the village, he leaped 175 feet, a distance that a majority of Class A flyers in the United States would be content even to approach.

He came to America in the fall of 1923. For a time, he did not participate in the sport, which was little known of here. While in this country, Oimoen learned the trade of bricklaying, and frankly admits that jumping is really an avocation for him and no more than that.

As a member of the Dovre Ski Club in Fargo, North Dakota, the national champion was catapulted into the limelight of American ski-jumping circles by his stellar performances in interstate tournaments in 1925. Three years later, he returned to his then native land for a visit, and in an exhibition there leaped 216 feet. It still stands as the best flight that Oimoen has ever made. He returned to America in April, 1929. Since then, he has created an impressive record with his nerve-tingling performances.

Oimoen lives in Minot, North Dakota. Due to the lack of adequate facilities for jumping there, he had to join the Sioux Valley Ski Club of Canton, South Dakota. Unlike the majority of outdoor and indoor sports in this country, in which the devotees confine their activities to a strict routine and adhere to a definite training program, ski-jumping makes such a course almost impossible for two reasons: First the uncertainties of the weather, and second because of the lack of proper places for a jumper to train and condition himself in preparation for tournaments.



Casper (no Milquetoast) Oimoen

In addition, the cost of keeping in good trim would prove too exorbitant for the jumpers, who really consider the sport for its recreational value, not for its competitive laurels. An amateur ski-jumper is an amateur in the fullest sense of the word.

According to Oimoen, no skier should attempt big-hill jumping until he has had at least six years of experience on short hills. There are four fundamental steps that a jumper should go through before contemplating big-hill competition, according to Oimoen.

Four Steps to Championship

First, a ski-jumper should learn to walk on flat terrain; second, he should try to maintain a steady balance while sliding over small hills; third, he should learn to take-off on a small hill (this is very important, for a bad "take-off" will result in faulty form and consequently cut the distance of a flight), and fourth, he should completely overcome the fear of height before trying his skill on larger hills.

It is essential that a good jumper exhibit absolute mastery of his body and skis at all stages of a jump. Down the "run-in" he should maintain an easy, natural carriage and on the "take-off" he should get a vigorous spring that will send him soaring far through the air.

In air, the jumper should continue his graceful carriage and be certain to keep an eye on where he believes he will alight so as to prepare for a sure and correct landing. The body should be well-balanced and correctly poised on the landing. Points are awarded equally for distance and form.

With another year of practise under his wing, it is almost a certainty that Oimoen will put up stubborn opposition before bowing to the ski-jumpers of Europe in the Olympics. In fact, it would not be at all surprising for American followers of this sport, if the irrepressible national champion should reach his greatest heights and out-jump such notable figures as Birger and Sigmund Ruud, and Kaare Wahlberg of Norway, whose names have become synonymous with the Viking sport.

The Old Law of Supply and Demand

Once Again Its Natural Operation Is Improving Business and Business Sentiment; the Stock Exchange Registers Dissension; the Bankers Foresee the Loss of Prerogatives

By ROBERT WINSMORE

IF the testimony that is flowing into Wall Street is trustworthy, a greater measure of business judgment throughout the country is in accord with the optimism of Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes than with the pessimistic doubts of Lewis W. Douglas and Col. Leonard P. Ayres.

This is not to say that there is widespread agreement with the General's bold prediction that a full tide of business prosperity will mark the second half of 1935. His spacious, perhaps temperamental, confidence in such early blooming is exceptional. But there is increasing evidence that, privately if not publicly, very many watchful men of affairs also are now ap-

*Seeing
as
Dawes
Sees*

praising current operations of natural supply - and - demand forces in the country's trade as far more important and basically significant than Federal spendings, unbalanced budgets, and other

controversial Administration policies.

It is in connection with such appraisal that business sentiment is improving and business hopefulness growing solidly among those in the higher seats. The improvement and the growth are so variously obvious that they are beyond dispute. If they do not seem to be reflected as yet by the stock market, that may well be because, for the time being, special conditions and influences are preventing the stock market from functioning traditionally as a barometer.

In time, no doubt, those conditions and influences will pass or become moderated. Conceivably, the change will be brought about, as in other periods of budding industrial recovery, by some sudden, startling demonstration of restored investment confidence—perhaps by the instantaneous success of some daringly large project in new corporation financing.

♦ ♦ ♦

The earnest, albeit somewhat naïve, effort of the New York Stock Exchange to gain the public's sympathy and support goes on interestingly.

In Chicago, last week, its President, Richard Whitney, sounded a new and quaint defensive note when he explained that the security market is economically and socially indispensable because it guarantees to the owner of funds a right to change his mind as often as he elects—perhaps a dozen times in the course of a month. The right, Mr. Whitney said, is akin to that of the laborer to change his employment, to that of the farmer to rotate his crops.

Coincidentally, in New York, the Asso-

ciation of Stock Exchange Firms appointed one stock-broker in each of 132 far-flung cities to expound the gospel according to Wall Street to all and sundry mind-changers. By such steps, educational and diplomatic, the Exchange is proceeding with its planned campaign to win public favor and confidence.

Detrimentially, however, all is not harmonious within the camp. There is membership dissatisfaction with the campaign. There is dissension involving sharp criticism of old and new managerial policies. There is increasing demand for a variety of changes, some of them fundamental.

It is heatedly urged, for example, that the seating of a score of experienced non-member partners of member-firms on the Exchange's Board of Governors would be a far more practical and effective reform than the maintenance of that still mysterious advisory "brain trust" of ten eminent outsiders, which has been floundering uselessly since its recent much-advertised creation. It is also urged that the operation of newly adopted publicity-policies should not be so inexpert as to produce unfavorable results.

Then, too, there is agitation for a salaried Exchange president, or fully powered executive manager, who would be employed instead of being elected from the membership, year by year. Fees for meetings which have lately averaged more than \$4,000 per annum for each of the Exchange's forty Governors are being criticized and an increase in the number of Governors is suggested. Segregation of stock and bond markets is proposed, to give every present Exchange member a

salable seat in each. There is some discussion of the expediency of consolidation with the Curb Exchange. Various other more or less rational changes are advocated.

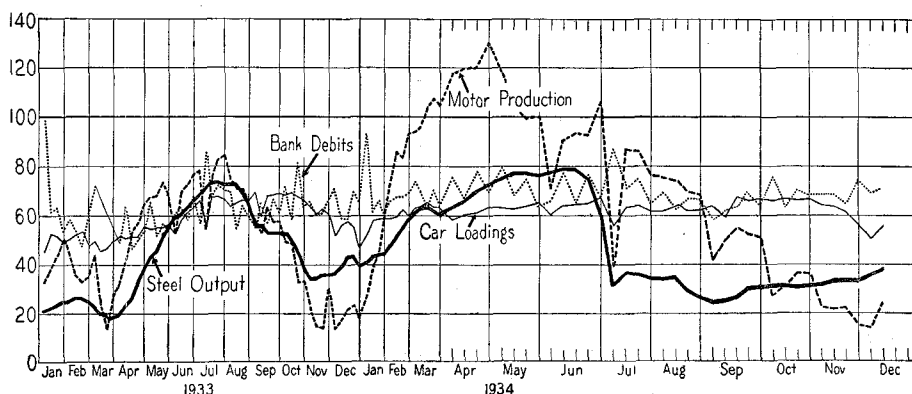
All this unrest and clamor seems primarily to represent Wall Street belief that establishment of the Stock Exchange and the stock market in the good graces of the public will require a more practical readjustment of Stock-Exchange policy and performance than has yet been attempted or officially proposed. Doubtless much of the agitation is emotional and ill-advised. That some of it will produce results, however, appears wholly probable.

Altho Wall Street bankers seem confident now that no central bank proposal will have enough backing to be seriously considered at the coming session of Congress, many of them are frankly fearful of legislation, favored by the Administration, that will be restrictive and disturbing. In particular, they fear a shifting of authority within the management of the Regional Federal Reserve Banks that will take much power away from representatives of member institutions and lodge it in the hands of those of the Federal Reserve Board.

It is considered certain that a determined effort to effect this in some way will be made at Washington, and also, perhaps, to go farther and restrict the freedom of member banks to elect Reserve Bank Governors of their own choosing. This latter will be bitterly protested and opposed by the banking fraternity. It is largely the executive powers of their elected Governor that sustains such influence as member

*Dissension
in the
Stock
Exchange*

*The
Bankers
Fear
Congress*



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending December 8

banks, collectively, now have with respect to credit policies in their own regions. If their liberty of choice is to be destroyed by the creation of a veto power somewhere within the System, little more than a useless modicum of such influence will be left to them. Naturally, therefore, bankers are just now apprehensive.

Last Year's Millionaires

Newspapers awarded front-page headlines last week to the Treasury Department's disclosure that forty-six individual Americans had net incomes in excess of \$1,000,000 in 1933, as against only twenty in the preceding year. It was also shown that the number of incomes above \$25,000 increased sizably in 1933, whereas those of less than that amount were fewer than in 1932.

Inflationists, with obscure logic, promptly hailed the record as an argument for more currency, and the clamor for a redistribution of wealth loudened.

Apropos of this, the December bulletin of the National City Bank, of New York, in a thoughtful discussion of the services rendered to the whole public by the present economic system, pointed out various benefits proceeding from the industrial development to which the creation of great American fortunes has been incidental. As an example, said the bulletin:

"Fifty years ago a geography in common use in the schools of this country contained a wood engraving of the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence River near Montreal. It was of tubular iron construction and said to be one of the most notable engineering works in the world. It was constructed in the 'fifties of the last century and in 1898 the superstructure was torn down and a new steel bridge built in its place.

"The first bridge was sixteen feet wide, carried one railway-track, and had a load capacity of one ton to the foot. The second bridge is sixty-seven feet wide, carries two railway-tracks, an electric-car line and a wagon-way, and has a load-capacity of five tons to the foot.

"The old ironwork cost \$3,000,000 and the new steelwork cost \$1,500,000, and between these two bridges the Carnegie fortune and the other large fortunes in steel were made, all comprising but an insignificant part of the values saved and created by the men who by their genius, leadership and capital cheapened the methods of making steel."

Potential Market in Russia

There is a market in Soviet Russia for American products having a potential annual value of \$350,000,000 merely awaiting exploitation, in the opinion of Prof. Kenneth H. Donaldson of the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, according to the United Press.

Russian goods, not Soviet gold, will be the medium to open up the market, said Professor Donaldson, who is the author of a Russo-American trade-agreement proposal which has received serious consideration at Washington.

Lowly Potato to the Fore As Speculative Commodity

The speculator whose fancy it is to diversify his ventures will presently have a brand-new opportunity. On the edge of the Wall Street district next month, on the big trading-floor of the seasoned New York Produce Exchange, will be inaugurated an organized market in future contracts for the lowly potato. Thereafter, the grower, the distributor, the consumer and the in-and-out adventurer will be able daily to buy and sell car-load lots of that homely tuber for delivery a month or a year hence.

There has never been such a market, and that which the Produce Exchange will establish has been long in the making. Yet the potato-crop is a national one to which every State in the Union contributes. Its condition and extent are the subjects of widely-studied estimates and statistics issued by the Department of Agriculture. Its production and distribution constitute a highly important feature of the picture.

This year, if the Government's November forecast is correct, the country's potato production will exceed 380,000,000 bushels, averaging more than 113 bushels an acre. This will be well above the average of the preceding seven years. Maine, the greatest producing State, will average 335 bushels an acre, and make a crop of more than 57,000,000. The Pennsylvania and New York yields will approximate 32,000,000 bushels each, one-third of the latter being produced on Long Island. In the Middle West, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are the largest growers. Eleven Southern States, stretching from North Carolina to Texas, have a 1934 total of approximately 39,000,000 bushels of early "spuds."

The unit of potato-trading in the new Produce Exchange market will be a contract for 30,000 pounds, which means 500 bushels. The quoted price will be for 100 pounds, and the minimum fluctuation will be one cent, which will be \$3 on a contract. Daily price-changes will be restricted to a range of fifty cents above and below the preceding day's closing quotation.

Another Orderly Market

Contracts will be for delivery within the current month, or in one of the following eleven months. They will call for potatoes equal in quality to United States Grade No. 1, packed in sacks, delivered to a licensed cold-storage warehouse in the Port of New York. The Produce Exchange broker's commission for the round turn (purchase and sale) of a contract will be \$10 when the price is under \$4 for 100 pounds. The current price is below \$1.

Thus the potato is to have an orderly market such as exists for virtually all other major American farm-products. It should bring about country-wide price-stabilization, hitherto unknown. It will afford opportunities for price-insurance, through "hedging," with advantage to grower, dealer and banker. Such hedging, coupled with the speculative operations which it naturally will attract, should mean price-support for a commodity which, as the present low market-value shows, is rather badly in need of it.

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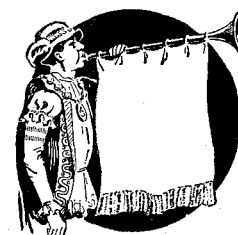
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Contract Bridge Offers Constant Surprises

Variety, One of the Major Stimulants of the Game, Leads to a Well-Assorted Collection of Bids for a Great Majority of Hands, as Tournament-Play Shows

By WALTER MALOWAN

Member of the 1933 All-American Championship Team and Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union

VARIETY—that spice of life—is one of the major stimulants of contract bridge. Altho the approach-forcing system and other less widely known systems offer a helping hand to the beginner, as well as to the average and advanced player, the great majority of hands inspires them to a well-assorted collection of bids.

This is no more than natural, for, in addition to a more or less correct knowledge of a system, each player's bidding is subconsciously influenced by his optimism, pessimism or love of risks—not to mention that the better player also will take into consideration the ability and failings of his partner and opponents.

I am led to these remarks by a hand which my unfortunate partner and I held a few days ago. With both sides vulnerable my partner dealt me Spades K 7, Hearts A 10 8, Diamonds A K J and Clubs K 10 9 4 2, dealing himself Spades A Q J 8 4, Hearts 7 2, Diamonds Q 10 8 6, Clubs 8 3. After two passes, I made an opening bid of a club, which was overcalled to my left with one heart.

My partner now made a secondary spade bid, and I gave him another chance, calling no-trump. The opponents abstained from interfering any further, my partner returned to his spade suit, I raised him to three spades and he passed.

He lost only a heart and a club trick, and the opponents won the rubber on the very next hand, which was exactly what we deserved.

Friendly Post-Mortem

The friendly post-mortem (it actually was friendly) in which a number of expert players participated, was endless and finally had to be postponed without agreement. While my partner agreed with all of us that he should have bid four spades, he felt that I should have bid two no-trump instead of three spades.

Another suggestion was that my hand was strong enough to bid two no-trump immediately over the one spade bid, and one player even recommended my bidding four spades instead of three. My partner would not approve of a second-round two no-trump bid, as I had only one heart stopper, but he claimed that I might have held K J and a small heart instead of the ace, in which case game in spades would have been doubtful.

To this I replied that had such been my heart holdings I should have bid two no-trump instead of three spades as I, too, then would have realized that the hearts should have been "led up to" instead of being "led through."

Looking for further material on the subject: "Do experts disagree, and why?," I came across a very interesting article in the

book: "You can play and laugh," by Hubert Phillips, Bridge Editor of *The News Chronicle* of London. Mr. Phillips gives a hand which had been submitted previously to 175 tables, and had produced, after the second bid of the dealer, twenty-seven different rounds of bidding.

This result was obtained despite the fact that 124 dealers passed originally, while all the others opened with one club, and the hand was passed out at forty-five tables.

It hardly ever happens in duplicate games that a hand is bid in exactly the same way at three or four tables even where a uniform system is used.

When the British Selection Committee was confronted with the thankless task of

	♠ Q 10 8 4	
	♥ A 6 5 3	
	♦ Q	
	♣ 8 6 4 2	
♠ A J 9		♠ 7 3 2
♥ K 9		♥ 10 8
♦ A 10 8 7 5		♦ K J 9
♣ Q 10 5		♣ A J 9 7 3

naming the team which was to meet the Americans, headed by Ely Culbertson, in competition for the Charles M. Schwab Trophy, a short series of duplicate matches was organized. All players participating in these trials were naturally far above average in ability, yet their interpretations of the offensive or defensive strength of some of the test-hands varied greatly.

Hand Bid Several Ways

One hand that was good for a small slam in diamonds against any defense, was played at five diamonds or three no-trump at all tables but one. The sole exception was a six no-trump contract, which was made only because the wrong suit was led. This result was all the more surprising, because some of the three no-trump contracts were defeated when clubs were the original lead. West, the declarer, held Q 10 9 in that suit and the player to the right A K 3 2. Where South took the first trick with the ace and followed up with the two, West naturally played the ten. Let him who would have played the queen throw the first stone!

Another hand was played variously at two hearts, four hearts and three no-trump, the latter contract being safe, as the opponents held no five-card suit, while the game contract in hearts depended on a correct guess of the finesse for the queen of hearts.

A still greater variety existed in the final contract of the very next hand, some players stopping at one no-trump, two clubs, or three diamonds. At the two tables where the declarers had ventured game contracts in no-trump, one made six and the other eleven tricks, these results depending upon whether the club finesse was taken or the blank king caught.

The hand is shown in the accompanying diagram.

Every real student of the game will quickly realize that there was no luck to this hand at all, and that the only correct play was to avoid the club finesse. North had opened with the four of spades, South played the king and West won with the ace.

He now tried the diamond suit, and as the queen dropped on the first round no finesse was necessary, and five tricks could be collected immediately. West now needed three more tricks, and could risk losing the king of clubs provided it was in the North hand.

This play could lose only if all three vital cards were placed unfavorably for the declarer—that is to say, the ace of hearts in the South hand and both the queen and ten of spades in the North hand. However, there was the additional chance of the king of clubs being alone in the South hand, as was actually the case; and the one successful declarer took advantage of this possibility.

Interesting Test-Hand

The very first of the test-hands was one of the most interesting ones. North held Spades J 7 6, Hearts A Q J, Diamonds 8 7, Clubs A K 10 8 3. South had Hearts 7 6 2, Diamonds A K 6 3 2, Clubs Q 9 5 4 2. East was the dealer and held a strong spade suit, while West's only worth-while possession was the king of hearts. The North-South hands fitted as if dealt to order and would produce a grand slam even with very mediocre play, yet most players contented themselves with five-club contracts, or with doubling the opponents' sacrifice bid of five spades, which was set three tricks or 450 points.

At one table North allowed South to play the hand at four diamonds, which contract was set.

A superficial judgment by the readers might be that the British candidates for the Schwab team must have been rather weak or overanxious.

Neither was the case. The hands shown just prove that it is impossible always to arrive at the correct contract even with the best bidding systems, and that moments of surprise, despair and "that gra-a-and and glorious feeling" are irrevocably connected with contract bridge.

From Our Readers to Our Readers

Brevity is one of the first thoughts contributors to this department should keep in mind.

Hundreds of letters bearing on the same subject are frequently received. It is physically impossible to publish more than three or four which bring out special points.

Critical comments are as welcome as friendly expressions of approval.

Women in Aviation

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— Isn't it about time women took their rightful place in national aviation? Why are the men always in the spotlight when women have shown they are splendid pilots, with the ability to do things of a caliber comparable with that of their stronger (?) contemporaries? Is it that they are not given the same breaks? Or is it that woman's equality hasn't thus far been recognized in the flying game?

(MISS) LOIS DUNN.
Cleveland.

What Chance Has the Pioneering Spirit?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— So Newton D. Baker thinks that the old pioneering spirit is extinct in American life—that self-reliance is a rare virtue! What, may I ask, is the depression victim to do with his pioneering, self-reliant spirit if he has one?

We are living in a civilization that has become so complex—so unwieldy—that, in the midst of boundless wealth, intelligent, well-educated, ambitious, and able young men and women are deprived of even the bare necessities of life. Every door to a normal, happy life, marriage, and future security seems closed to them. There are no jobs, so, if they are to be self-supporting, they must get money by some other means. But how? If all of the unemployed went into the car-polishing business, the profession would be considerably overcrowded. "Simonizing Sam" has plenty of competitors as it is.

I believe that the present generation are no less self-reliant than their ancestors. Most of us, I believe, would ten times rather fight Indians, wild beasts, bandits, and all the other foes of the old-time frontiersman than to endure the slow torture inflicted upon us by our present-day civilization. The howling redskin was, at least, a visible and vulnerable foe that a strong man might lay hands upon and overpower, but just how does one go about fighting a depression, or a vicious system of maldistribution of the good things of this world that allows one man to squander millions on yachts, swanky estates, and alimony while thousands, after years of dull drudgery and penny-pinching, must finally suffer the humiliation of accepting charity?

When our pioneering ancestors found the sledding too rough for them in the complicated civilization of the East, they met the situation by the simple expedient of running away from it. But where are we to run to? An army of West-bound hitch-hikers from the East meets a similar army of Westerners headed for New York, and, eventually, they all meet again in Miami, Florida, wondering why they ever left home in the first place. We might, of course, try the Arctic Circle, but, please, Mr. Baker, don't ask us to be too enthusiastic in our support of a State that we must flee so far from in order to escape starvation.

Madison, Connecticut.

WILBUR J. DOWD.

The Government and the Moonshiner

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would have been in the interest of temperance had the Government used a little common sense in the management of whisky sales. But, instead, it put on a prohibitory tax, which acted like a protective tariff in favor of the moonshiner and bootlegger, thus giving the vice a boost.

The only way to put these racketeers out of business is to destroy their chances for profit.

Oldtown, Kentucky.

C. B. STUART.

To Thwart Motor Bandits

To the Editor of The Literary Digest— Sir:—The Nation is in the throes of the rob-and-ride bandits. Here is a remedy. If our automobile-manufacturers will produce a car with a stream-lined body, with the disappearing running-board, or a collapsible running-board that can be thrown edgewise at once, this will be found to be a boon to the traveling public.

A car of this type would prove to be an automatic protection to the lone driver.

E. R. FISHBURNE.

College Park, Georgia.

Jailing Kin of Kidnap Victims

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— The only truly effective manner in which to discourage kidnaping is to place under arrest the immediate relatives and closest friends of the kidnaped person as soon as the crime is known. In this manner the criminal has no chance to bargain or make contact with any person that would be in a position to arrange for the payment. With no means of obtaining money there can be no cause for the crime.

Newark, New Jersey.

STANLEY UNGER.

Working Wives and the Boycott

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— Well, well, so Miss Caroline V. Taylor would boycott married women workers by not patronizing the stores that employ them?

Hee, hee, and a blast of that popular sound like the rip of a collar. For, as anyone might ask, what would she wear in the event ye ol' workin' gals—backed to the limit by their employers—were to remain steadfast in their equality of rights?

MRS. STRUGGLING.

Jersey City.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— Congratulations to Caroline V. Taylor of Boston, in regard to the idea of boycotting business houses that employ married women. May the idea spread.

Census statistics show there are about ten million women gainfully employed in this country. It is reasonable to assume that at least one or two million are married women who have husbands that are also working and earning enough to support them comfortably.

JOSEPH MCLEOD PRIESTER.

Montgomery, Alabama.



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The Wondering Season

—Brown in the Syracuse Herald

Destruction of Men

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— It is the cooks, mostly women, that are contributing to the destruction of men, and themselves, as well. "The way to a man's heart is through his stomach" is as false as it is aged. To tempt weak man with an abundance of well-cooked food, and then follow that with a rich desert, is to fill him to capacity. Follow this with a sedentary life, and the destruction is well grounded. Women, God bless them, contribute, liberally, to all this.

MR. D. L. S.

Calhan, Colorado.

Carry Nation and the W.C.T.U.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— It was with real appreciation that I noted the amount of space devoted to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in your November 24 issue. After a careful perusal of the article, however, I was left questioning as to the proper degree of appreciation due. You will note that I am Corresponding Secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. We have 10,500 local unions in fifty-three State organizations. They differ so widely in their personnel that my mail every day runs the gamut from tragedy to comedy. This job of mine, then, is warranted to furnish at least one good laugh three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. I assure you I wouldn't trade places with THE DIGEST Editor, for it would seem that THE DIGEST has to strive hard for its jokes.

No feature-writer ought to have all the joy taken out of life by being made to stick too closely to facts, neither should a good story lose anything in the telling, but when your writer holds up the president of some little local union out in Kansas as ready to emulate Mrs. Nation's example, and nonchalantly consigns all our half million white-ribboners to the same category, it is—well, it is to laugh!

The Carry A. Nation epic took place before the turn of the century and, furthermore, had no connection with the National W.C.T.U. We, the W.C.T.U. of to-day, have no word of criticism for Carry A. Nation. She aroused Kansans to the violation of law and their utter disregard concerning it, for her hatchet was never brought into play except against illegal liquor. Carry A. Nation served her day and generation, but her methods applied to-day would not only be ineffectual, but as out-of-date as for our delegates to have appeared at the Cleveland convention in hoop-skirts.

I make no mistake—for I understand that we, the W.C.T.U. and THE DIGEST, take opposite sides on this great social problem of to-day. Nevertheless, if you could have looked in on that great meeting, heard the calm and dispassionate presentation of such subjects as the present-day lotteries, the menace of the movies, international relations, as well as that of alcohol education, and have felt the spiritual atmosphere which predominated through all, you would understand how ludicrous as applied to us is the figure of a modern Carry A. Nation sharpening her tomahawk for the warpath.

(MRS.) ANNA MARDEN DEYO.

Evanston, Illinois.

[THE LITERARY DIGEST has never taken a stand on the liquor question.—Editor.]

The Basis of Crime

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— While our proud pulpiteers paw the air, and rave over the increase of crime cramping their style, there is no overlooking the fact that the basis of crime is largely economic.

It must be remembered that crime is a relative term, implying the infraction of laws, and that laws are not always just. The man who turns to crime because his life is so legislated, so circumscribed, so starved of justice, and of every God-given right, usually has faith enough in God; too often it is from man's inhumanity to man that he revolts.

MARGARET CLARE MULCAHY.

San Francisco.

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Nature Note.—A naturalist says the polar bear has Nature's best winter coat. And the moths have ours.—*Judge*.

Ask Dad.—YOUNG HUSBAND (in early morning)—“It must be time to get up.”

WIFE — “Why?”
“Baby's fallen asleep.”
—*Parents' Magazine*.

No Discovery.—WIFE (reading from paper)—“Here's an old hen they've found with two hearts.”

HUSBAND — “Yeah? Well, I played bridge with her the other night.”
—*Border Cities Star*.

No Fair!—REGISTRAR—“Have you been married before, madam? And if so, to whom?”

FILM STAR—“What's the big idea? Memory test?”—*The Humorist (London)*.

Or Leave It.—GEOLOGY PROFESSOR—“What kind of rock is this?”

STUDENT — “Oh! I just take it for granite.”—*Northwestern Purple Parrot*.

Often Chronic.—LAWYER (for shop-lifter)—“Medical witnesses would testify in this court that my unfortunate client is suffering from kleptomania. Your Honor, you know what that is.”

JUDGE—“Yes, it's a disease the people pay me to cure.”—*Case and Comment*.

Natural Bargainer.—AIKEN—“Umson is the greatest bargainer I ever saw.”

PAINE—“Well—”

AIKEN—“When the company installed his telephone, and told him his number was 227, he tried to beat them down to 225.”
—*Youngstown Telegram*.

The Cad at Eve.—HUSBAND—“If a man steals, no matter what, he will live to regret it.”

WIFE (coily)—“You used to steal kisses from me before we were married.”

HUSBAND — “Well, you heard what I said.”—*Boston Evening Transcript*.

Last Resource.—The Bright Young Thing entered the clothier's shop and approached the counter.

“I want a present for an old gentleman for Christmas,” she said.

“Yes, m'am,” replied the clerk. “Something nice in ties?”

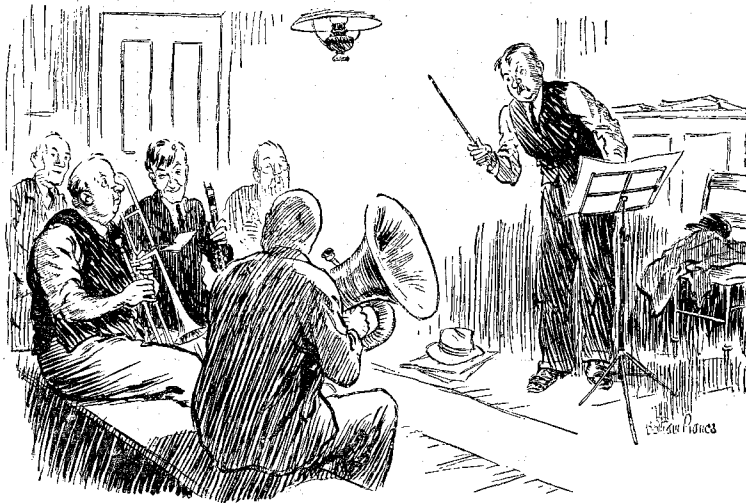
“No; he has a beard,” the girl explained. “H'm,” the clerk murmured thoughtfully. Perhaps a fancy vest might be suitable?”

“No; it's a long beard,” came back the answer.

The clerk sighed wearily.

“Well, how about carpet slippers?”

—*Answers (London)*.



Conductor of Orchestral Waits: “We'll go back to ‘Angel Music Softly Sounding,’ and I would like to remind Mr. Muckett that angels wot blow trombones don't keep getting 'iccups every other note.”

—*The Humorist (London)*

You Slickers!—“Come on—we're only playing for one-tenth of a penny.”

“You can't kid me—they don't make coins as small as that.”—*Everybody's Weekly (London)*.

And Pays.—Charged with wife-beating, a Los Angeles husband was ordered to kiss his wife every day for six months. The woman always pays.—*Humorist (London)*.

and slept with them.”—*American Boy*.

But Now!—COLLECTOR—“Say, bozo, I want to collect some back payments on your antique furniture.”

HEAD OF THE HOUSE—“You're crazy. I never bought any antique furniture on the instalment plan.”

“Well, maybe it wasn't antique when you bought it.”—*Montreal Star*.

Slips That Pass in the Night

They Save It, Too.—The croupiers make about \$.000 a year when they are working.
—*Cincinnati paper*.

Durante Would Call It Mutiny.—

PAYROLL JUMPS

IN FALL RIVER

—*Head-line in Portsmouth (N. H.) paper*.

Resting Uncomfortably.—She is getting along as well as could be expected under the care of Dr. ———.

—*Delano (Calif.) paper*.

Putting It Bluntly.—Will the American working man be better or worse off with a maximum of 30 hours per week? The American Federation of Labor says “yes.”
—*Huntington (W. Va.) paper*.

They're in the Narmvy Now.—

FOUR MISSOURIANS MADE

ENSIGNS IN THE ARMY

—*Head-line in Joplin (Mo.) paper*.

Any Luck?—Mr. and Mrs. ——— have encouraged the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen ———, to Robert M. ———.

—*New York City paper*.

Double Jeopardy.—The hearing was to find whether the deceased was sane enough to stand trial.—*Vancouver paper*.

Startling Statistics.—DO YOU KNOW THAT—Vatican City State has the largest army in the world in proportion to its size and population, having 1,048 armed men out of a population of 1,000.

—*Washington (D. C.) Magazine*.

Take Your Choice.—

DINNER

M. E. CHURCH, WHEELING, MO.

Turkey .35c. Chicken or Beef .25c.

Children .15c. and .20c.

—*Advertisement in Chillicothe (Missouri) paper*.

Just Ask Us.—QUESTION—Why are there locks in the Panama Canal? How many are there? J. A. B.

ANSWER—They were necessary in order short pictures in France. Before that she had been a singer in cafés.

—*Hartford paper*.

The Gertrude Stein Influence.—

OF COLL, GIVES UP

CALLED SLAYER

OF GOLL, GIVES UP

Head-line in Chicago paper.

That's an Insult, Suh!—

OLD CONFEDERATE FLAGS IN HIS LIBRARY AT ROME THAT HIS

KIN FOUGHT AND FLED FOR

—*Head-line in Richmond paper*.